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British

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No. 31,621

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887



Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, right, with Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

U.S. Finds Little Substantive Change In Soviet Arms-Control Comments

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration reacted cautiously Wednesday to President Konstantin U. Chernenko's declaration that U.S.-Soviet relations could be im-proved if the United States demonstrated genuine interest in reaching agreement on one of four arms-

control proposals. Asked whether the United States saw anything new in Mr. Chernenko's statement Tuesday in an interview with The Washington Post, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said, "Not in substance." However, he praised the "constructive tone" of Mr. Chernenko's

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Past Service SAN SALVADOR — Both Pres-

ident Jose Napoleón Duarte and his rebel opponents have assessed

their historic peace talks as a suc-

cess, but statements made since by

each side indicate that their posi-

civil war remain far apart.

tions on how to end the five-year

Spokesmen for each delegation

said Tuesday that neither of the

two most divisive issues between

them had come up during the talks

Monday in the northern town of La

Palma.
One was the insistence by the

guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and its

political ally, the Democratic Rev-

olutionary Front, that they be al-

lowed initially to share power in the

government without participating

in elections. The other was Mr.

Duarte's insistence that no serious

negotiations could take place until

far have been positive. Both sides interpreted the decision made at

But in a telephone interview af-

Ungo, said that although there was said:

"President Chernenko has stated that improvements in the U.S.-So-viet relationship depend on deeds, not words," the statement said. "We agree. When the Soviet Union is prepared to move from public exchanges to private negotiations and concrete agreements, they will find us ready."

These words were similar to foreign journalist since he became general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in February.

Salvadoran Rivals Remain Far Apart

its demands, especially on the sen-

The fact that it had not raised its

insistence that any negotiated set-

tlement to end the war include re-

NEWS ANALYSIS

bel participation in a provisional

government of national unity be-fore elections are held was inter-

preted originally as a sign that the rebels might have softened their

This, Mr. Ungo said, was defi-

time was that we decided ahead of

as an important step toward ending stumbling blocks for further dia- by the political rules laid down in

"We are realists and realized that ter returning Tuesday morning to at this stage of the talks to have put did not mention" the laying down bis bome in Panama, the leader of the left's delegation. Guillermo have risked future dialogue," he have risked future dialogue," he

"Our thesis is still that there can

nitely not the case.

the guerrillas laid down their arms. be no real settlement unless there is

the meeting to set up a joint committee to hold a round of further peace talks beginning next month

Most of the public statements so a sharing of power to guarantee its implementation," he said. "The reason we did not raise it at this

sitive issue of power sharing.

Mr. Chernenko singled out four emarks. issues and said that resolution of Mr. Speakes appeared at a White "at least some of them" would open House briefing to read a statement. the way for resuming negotiations It blamed the Soviet Union for the on strategic and medium-range nustalemate in arms control and mild-clear arms. The Russians aban-ly rebuked Mr. Chemenko for doned these negotiations when the

making his proposals in a newspa-per interview rather than privately.

"Possident Chemenko has stated The four issues included a pro-

posal to prevent the militarization of outer space; a freeze on nuclear eapons; ratification by the United States of negotiated test-ban treaties; and a pledge by the United States to renounce the first use of

Of these, the one U.S. officials found most intriguing was the ratification of the 1974 and 1976 treathose employed by Mr. Chernenko ties, which the Reagan administra-in his interview, the first with a tion has opposed because of Soviet resistance to on-site verification.

If this issue can be resolved or a compromise reached, a U.S. offi-cial said, then it is conceivable that the Russians might have provided a Israeli Air Force in the 1990s. The reason to resume bargaining on limitation of offensive nuclear

Until now, the Russians have prototype.

However, this phase of its developed for

Another official of the rebels'

political branch, Jorge Villacorta, said Tuesday from his home in San

José, Costa Rica, that the La Palma

meeting was a victory for his move-

ment because it had succeeded in

institutionalizing the dialogue that

"We did not think Duarte was

he said his movement had been

sincere in his talk about dialogue and felt it was all just a political

maneuver," Mr. Villacorta said.

turn this maneuver into serious ne-

gotiations and that we could only do by avoiding placing all our cards

on the table immediately."

In effect, that seems to have been

precisely what the Duarte govern-

ment sought to do by seeming, at

least temporarily, to soften its hard

line on the issue of not holding talks with the rebels until they laid

down their arms and agreed to live

El Salvador's year-old constitution. Mr. Duarte said Monday that he

seeking since 1981.

U.S. Will Sell Israel Aid on Jet

Weinberger Grants Requests For Technology

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

JERUSALEM - Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, ended his short visit to Israel on Wednesday with an an-nouncement that the Reagan administration had decided to grant Israel access to the advanced U.S. israel access to the advanced U.S. technology needed to produce its ultra-modern Lavi fighter jet.

Mr. Weinberger also said that Washington would consider meet-

ing an Israeli request for the purchase of three diesel submarines and buying Israeli manufactured 120-mm mortars for the U.S.

Army.

The defense secretary left Tel Aviv for an unscheduled dinner engagement in Amman with King Hussein of Jordan. Before his departure, Mr. Weinberger said the Reagan administration was anxious to "invigorate the peace pro-

Privately, Israeli officials expressed satisfaction with the two-day visit by Mr. Weinberger. They noted that not only did they receive most of what they asked for, but also that the atmosphere of the meetings was very cordial.

"Basically the Israelis got every thing they hoped for out of a visit of this type," a U.S. official said. The discussions were extremely warm and friendly and almost jo vial. There was no tension between Weinberger and the Isrealis."

The top item on the Israeli agenda was the Lavi fighter, which is expected to be the bulwark of the Lavi project has completed the research and development phases and is ready for the production of a

opment had been held up for months because of Pentagon restrictions on the export of certain advanced technology items that Israel had ordered from U.S. manufacturers.

agreement on the necessity of find-ing a way to end the war, the meth-coincidence of views between us These items included a highly sophisticated tail assembly and details of the composition of a special od of doing it was far from being and the government for the continuity of the dialogue, and that is the one concrete result of the meetmoderate, conciliatory tone adopted by his delegation at La Palma, the guerrilla front had not softened its demands are softened its demands are softened in the concrete result of the meeting to see where we go now."

The wings are to be built in the United States, but Israel next meeting to see where we go now." material to be used in the wing of

After a meeting with the Israeli prime minister, Shimon Peres, Mr. Weinberger said: "The Lavi phasethree composite production technology was released to Israel, and this technology is the one that is essential to the production of the

new fighter aircraft."

The secretary added that Israel and the U.S. had agreed to "form a joint working team" to study Israel's submarine requirements and "proceed to some future solution." Mr. Weinberger also told the Is-raelis that the United States was

"So what we wanted to do was to considering purchase of the new Israeli-made 120-mm mortar and ammunition, but he made no commitments, U.S. officials said. The U.S. Army has put out bids for a new mortar system, and the Israeli equipment is understood to be one of the top candidates.
Finally, Mr. Weinberger said that he informed the Israeli defense

minister, Yitzhak Rabin, that the U.S. would extend the so-called "offset policy" that was due to ex-The offset policy states that

when Israel purchases large (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



MAGGIE'S MEN - Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, was followed closely Wednesday by security personnel at an appearance in London. Her security arrangements have been tightened since the assassination attempt last Friday.

Planned Strike in Britain Threatens To Close the Remaining Coal Mines

By Michael Getler

more labor unrest Wednesday after a decision to strike by a mine supervisors' union threatened to shut all of the country's coal mines next

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher vowed that the right to close unprofitable mines "cannot and will not be surrendered."

These developments took place against a backdrop of renewed outbreaks of picket line violence and clashes between striking miners and police at several coal mining unities in the English Mid-

in the price of North Sea oil helped send the London stock market thur Scargill, called that strike Board could prevent the s tumbling. The Financial Times in-without polling the membership, from starting next Thursday.

dex showed a fall of 27.9 points, the about 50,000 of Britain's 180,000 steepest decline in 10 years. LONDON — Britain braced for don's most respected stockbroker-

ages forecast that the new strike could reduce coal supplies enough to cause power shortages by De-The government disputes such claims, but the prospect neverthe-

less revives memories of power shortages because of a strike by miners in the winter of 1973 that helped drive a previous Conservative Party government from power: The decision of the coal pit depu-

ties and supervisors to strike means that all of Britain's 175 coal mines could shut down. Abour three-fourths of those mines have been shut since the Na-News of the new strike, which tional Union of Mineworkers would begin Oct. 25, and a decline called a strike March 12. But because the mine union leader, Ar-

miners have continued to work, Financial analysts at one of Lon-primarily in the Nottinghamshire coal fields in the Midlands. If the 17,000 pit deputies walk out, they could shut all the working

mines because the deputies are responsible for safety and security at the mines and, legally, the mines cannot operate without them. The deputies union, known as NACODS, is normally the most

moderate mining union and it has not voted to strike in 100 years. But union officials claimed to have been driven to take action by the position taken in negotiations by Ian MacGregor, the chairman of the state-run National Coal Board that represents the industry.

The general secretary of the dep-uties union, Peter McNestry, said Wednesday that "only a complete change of attitude from the Coal Board could prevent the strike"

strong performance in the first de-

in the United States, but Israel needs the technical information for Debaters Plan to Come Out Swinging

By Howell Raines New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Walter F. Mondale and his strategists, con-vinced that the next presidential debate is the most important event of the fall campaign, are planning a broad assault on President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy and his personal competence.

Mr. Reagan's strategists said that they were planning changes in the way the president is prepared for the debate, and that they expect Mr. Reagan to attack his opponent much more aggressively than he did in the first debate Oct. 7.

According to James A. Johnson the Mondale campaign chairman, the Democratic presidential nominee will use the televised meeting Sunday night in Kansas City, Missouri, to criticize Mr. Reagan in

particular on several key points. These include his failure to

achieve an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union, his plan to develop a missile defense system based in space, administration policies in Central America and his "failure" to prevent repeated attacks on U.S. installations in Leba-

non.
Mr. Mondale's emphasis on the space weapons issue in his public statements this week reflects a plan to stress that issue as an especially dramatic way of reminding voters that he regards the 1984 election as "a chance for the American people to vote directly yes or no" on extending the arms race with the So-

viet Union, Mr. Johnson said. Starting last weekend, Mr. Mondale has devoted several hours to briefings from foreign policy advis-ers. Advisers said that, while the candidate planned to engage Mr. Reagan bluntly on the issues, he also intended to follow the "high road" tactic regarded as a key to his

bate in Louisville, Kentucky. This means, a senior campaign official said, that Mr. Mondale will draw a distinction between Mr.

Reagan's personal qualities and his policies, so as not to "crash head on" into the president's popularity. Patrick H. Caddell, the White House poll-taker in the Carter administration, devised the successful performance strategy for the first debate and is again expected to provide a memorandum outlining a strategic framework, according to

campaign sources.

In analyzing their candidate's success on Oct. 7, Mondale aides also credit the videotaped rehears-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Oil Price \$1.35 Reduction Puts Pressure

Set to Cut

On Nigeria By Bob Hagerty International Herald Tribun

LONDON - State-owned British National Oil Corp. proposed Wednesday a \$1.35-a-barrel cut in most North Sea oil prices, increasing the chances for a further big drop in oil prices worldwide.

The move prompted by a similar cut announced Monday by Norway, put severe pressure on Nigeria, whose oil competes directly with that produced by Britain and Norway in the North Sea, industry analysts and executives said.

A price cut by Nigeria, which unlike Britain and Norway is a

British move helps pull pound to record low. Page 13.

member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, could force OPEC into accepting another cut in its official prices.

"This could be the beginning of

the price drop everybody fears, said Joe Roeber, a British oil consultant, "but it doesn't have to be" if OPEC displays unity and holds down its production.

The British proposal is considered likely to win approval from most companies buying oil from Britain. It would reduce the price of Brent crude, the most widely traded variety, to \$28.65 a barrel. The oil-trading company also would cut \$1.35 from all other grades of Brit-ish crude except Ninian, which would decline \$1.20, in a move reflecting higher demand for that

Since Britain is among the largest oil producers outside of OPEC. the planned price cut is a heavy blow to the cartel's effort to resist pressure for further price cuts. In early 1983, a price cut by Britain prompted Nigeria to break ranks with OPEC partners and cui its prices. The Nigerian move, in turn, was instrumental in forcing OPEC to cut its official prices by about 15 percent in March 1983, bringing the benchmark Saudi light crude to

\$29 a barrel. Before Norway reduced its prices about \$1.50 a barrel, Britain had been proposing to leave its prices unchanged in the fourth quarter, hoping that a revival in demand would quiet some customspite its free-market philosophy, the British government recently had been overtly urging oil companies to hold off on calls for an

immediate price cut. Oil traders were awaiting a response from OPEC to the new British attitude. Some OPEC oil ministers have said they would be prepared to cut their production further in an attempt to defend

The focus of attention will be on Saudi Arabia, which is by far OPEC's biggest producer and which has indicated a willingness to help the financially weak Nigerians ride out any drop in oil sales caused by the tougher competition

from non-OPEC crude.

Agca Told of 'Bulgarian Connection' 18 Months After Shooting the Pope

By Michael Dobbs

ROME - Soon after shooting and gravely wounding Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square, Mehmet Ali Agea dropped a hint to Italian magistrates that it would be worthwhile investigating a "Bulgarian connection" to the assassination attempt.

The clue was buried in the mid-

dle of a rambling "confession" in which the Turkish gunman depicted the attempt on the pope's life as an act of humanity aimed at stirring the conscience of the world. Describing his travels around Europe, he said he had spent between 40 and 50 days in Bulgaria in the summer of 1980.

It was in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, Mr. Agea went on, that he had been supplied the 9mm Browning pistol with which he had shot the Polish-born pontiff, as well as the false Turkish passport he was carrying on May 13, 1981, the day of the assassination attempt. He had bought the gun from a Syrian journalism student called "Mohammed," he said. The passport had been supplied to him by a wellconnected Turkish businessman

Mr. Agca volunteered "Marsal's" telephone number in the West German city of Munich and the information that he was in- initial testimony would be in the volved in the smuggling of cigarettes, drugs and occasionally arms.

sibility of assassinating the leaders of Tunisia and Malta. the attempted assassination of the pontiff to Bulgaria and to the Tunisia and Malta. pontiff to Bulgaria and to the Mr. Agea's assertions about how Kremlin. It was not until 18

he had acquired the passport and months later, in the autumn of the gun apparently were phony, 1982, that Mr. Agea himself made and both "Mustafacof" and "Mothe sensational claim that he had hammed" have disappeared from been hired directly by the Bulgarilater versions of his testimony. But an secret service to shoot the pope.

The Man

Third of four articles

Questioned by West German po-

lice on May 21, Mr. Mersan con-The first Italian magistrate to

worked out beforehand what his

structed him to investigate the pos- early conspiracy theories linking

"Marsal" was a real person, the Much important information about the Italian investigation into Mr. Agca's claims is still secret ---

filed away among 25,000 pages of evidence that will not become available to the public until if and when the Italian judiciary decides to hold a new trial on conspiracy charges. There could well be fresh disclosures. The following represents only a preliminary reconstruction of the complex story of how Mr. Agea came to point the finger at Moscow. Ironically, one of the first people

to accuse the Kremlin of complicity is himself likely to go on trial as a principal suspect in the case. He is Musa Serdar Celebi, the leader of a Frankfurt-based federation of Turkish rightists accused by the Italian prosecutor of providing logistical assistance to Mr. Agea and his friends following a military crackdown in Turkey in September

Eight days after Mr. Agca's arrest in St. Peter's Square, Mr. Celeh summoned a press conference to condemn the attack on the pope and insist that his organization had nothing to do with it. The real motive, he suggested, was provided by the social upheavals in the pope's native Poland and the rise of the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

3 Scientists Win Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry to Mr. Rubbia and Mr. Van der

STOCKHOLM -A biochemist from the United States and an Italian-Dutch team of nuclear physicists were awarded the 1984 Nobel prizes in chemistry and physics on

Wednesday.
The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences honored Carlo Rubbia, 50, and Simon Van der Meer, 59, for isolating two previously undiscovered particles of matter called W and Z field particles. Herwig Schopper, director of CERN, the European Laboratory

for Particle Physics near Geneva, where they did their research, has called their discovery the most important in physics since solid state transistors were invented in 1948. The chemistry award went to Robert Bruce Merrifield, 63, of New York's Rockefeller University

thesizing peptides. Lindberg of the academy.

It came into use in the 1960s, but it was not until the last decade that it became "a basic tool that all laboratories use," Mr. Lindberg medicine for high blood pressure pharmacology and medicine."

said. pharmacology and medicine."

The physics prize was awarded



Simon Van der Meer

for developing a method for synlate 1950s, said Professor Bengt and peptides are another organic substance containing amino acids.



The procedure entails attaching academy said Mr. Merrifield's a protein to a polymer, or plastic, method has revolutionized not only Meer work, which culminated last matrix. It then develops into a his field, peptide and protein chemistry, Mr. Merifield first developed chain of peptide molecules. Proyear, Mr. Merrifield first developed teins are basic to all living matter try.

The statement called the method

"a completely new approach to or-Mr. Lindberg said Mr. Merri- ganic synthesis" and said "it has field's method is used in gene technology and in the manufacture of chemistry, molecular biology,

Meer for work that "is the crowning of 50 years' research into weak interaction, the crowning of a series of discoveries in the project at CERN," said Gosta Ekspong, an academy physicist who also works in the CERN project. Weak atomic interaction is one

of four basic forces in nature, together with electromagnetism, strong atomic interaction and gravitation. The academy scientists said Mr.

Rubbia, who also is a professor of physics at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the idea man for the work and Mr. Van der Meer the engineer who carried it out. They converted an atomic parti-

cles accelerator into a 2,000-ton superaccelerator for storage of proions, the heart of the atom, and antiprotons, which occur only in the accelerator, not in nature. The particles are sent through

miles of pipework inside the superaccelerator until they collide at a speed of 600 billion electron volts. At that speed, they could reach the moon in only a few seconds. The first particle collisions oc-

curred in 1981 and Mr. Rubbia and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

message yearned for by South Africa's blacks. Page 2. Page 2.

■ Walter Mondale attacked President Reagan for having a "naive and primitive notion of

The Nobel prize for medicine this year recognizes a discovery that has already paid big divi-

Canada. ■ Sandis tighten rules for for-

SPECIAL REPORT ■ The West has achieved its energy security - for now. Oil

U.S. Secretary of Defense Ca-spar W. Weinberger has gained new stature in Europe and Asia as a spokesman for the Reagan administration

INSIDE

■ Bishop Tutu, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, carries a

■ President Reagan said the U.S. "unilaterally disarmed" under Jimmy Carter. Page 3.

national strength." Page 3. SCIENCE

dends in treatment. Page 7. BUSINESS/FINANCE ■ UAW workers struck GM in

eign companies.

and Energy. Page 9. **TOMORROW**

named "Omer Marsal,"

Who Shot the Pope

only person, in fact, that the Italian police managed to track down on the basis of Mr. Agea's first testimony. His actual name was Omer Mersan.

firmed that he had met Mr. Agea in Sofia. The figure of Mr. Mersan also provided apparent evidence of a link between Mr. Agea and the smuggling ring known as the Turkish mafia which operated out of Bulgaria with the alleged connivance of the Bulgarian authorities. interrogate Mr. Agea, Judge Domenico Sica, has since said that the pope's would-be assassin gave the impression of having carefully

event of his arrest. The hard information that Mr. Marsal," he added, had put him in Agea did disclose about Mr. Mertouch with a mysterious Bulgarian san and his stay in Sofia was to called "Mustafaeof" who later in- become a central element in the

Threats, Violence Bring Extraordinary Security in U.S. Courts

By Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times Service

ATLANTA - Every weekday morning for the last 11 weeks, five government cars with blue lights flashing have pulled out of the federal penitentiary here and headed downtown. Two motorcycles leapfrog ahead to shut off major intersections before the caravan plunges into the garage beneath the federal courthouse.

Inside, U.S. deputy marshals with automatic weapons fan out in a protective screen as three chained passengers are led from an armor-plated vehicle to an elevator and a 16th-floor holding cell. The three later join seven other defendants in the courtroom where the government is prosecuting its largest cocaine case in history.

The extraordinary precautions illustrate a stark reality: Faced with unprecedented levels of threats and violence against judges and court personnel, the federal judicial system has felt compelled to adopt security measures that could have a farreaching impact on the atmosphere in which justice is dispensed.

Court proceedings requiring extreme safeguards to prevent disruptions, escape attempts and other violence are at an alltime high. At the same time, personal threats against federal judges are up 28 percent from last year.

which has a traditional emphasis on courthouses open to the public, noted Stanley E. Morris, director of the U.S. Marshals Service. The duties of his agency include courtroom security and moving prisoners.

"Courts do the public's business in public buildings, and there is a constitutional right to a public trial," said Mr. Morris. That's why judges are concerned with security measures we take -- to make certain it doesn't appear the courts are armed

The nature of those targeted for prosecution by the federal government's anti-crime drive helps explain the upturn in assaults on the judiciary and the judicial process. The targets of prosecution include leaders of organized crime, violence-prone gang members and narcotics traffickers so wealthy that they can sacrifice huge bonds to win freedom.

"The level of people coming in are much higher on the organized crime ladder, and they're people with a significant amount to lose if they get convicted," said Howard Safir, assistant director for operations of the marshals' service.

As a measure of the heightened threat, court security officers detected 135 weapons being carried into the federal court- far more sensitive than those used at air-

The mounting violence and threats pre-sent a special problem in the United States, they were assigned there. And last month, marshals evacuated courthouses in Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York City, Syracuse and Hauppauge, New York, because of bomb threats.

The federal government's court security budget has gone up in response. It rose from \$30.2 million in fiscal 1982 to \$37.4 million in fiscal 1984 and to \$45.8 million in this new fiscal year.

In the Atlanta cocaine trial, a heavy contingent of deputies sits among spectators and along the walls of the large court-

For added security, the deputies require everyone in court to remain seated whenever the three defendants under guard are taken from the room. The defendants leave and enter out of view of the jury.

One reason for the precautions seems obvious: The alleged ringleader of the traf-ficking organization, Harold J. Rosenthal, escaped from a federal prison in Miami in 1981. The latest indictment alleges that he tried to set up the murders of U.S. and Colombian law enforcement agents after he was arrested in Colombia last year.

To keep the peace in the courtroom, the marshals rely heavily on technology. Spectators are examined with magnetometers

ports, and their belongings are x-rayed The service also has installed armor to protect judges from gun fire, closed-circuit televisions to screen visitors to judges' chambers and alarms that court workers can set off at the first sign of trouble. Not all federal judges welcome efforts to

protect them, despite the increased threats. "It's very restrictive being protected," said Mr. Safir, the marshals' operations chief. "Say you're a judge and want to go jogging or on a picnic with your family. All of a sudden, you find yourself with people toting guns around you."

Often, it takes a scare to convince balky judges. Judges in U.S. District Court in Savannah, Georgia, had resisted the instal-lation of magnetometers but changed their minds last March after a man looking for the chambers of Judge Wilbur D. Owens was apprehended in the courthouse corridor carrying a rifle.

In the case of U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr. in San Antonio, the objections proved tragic. After an assistant U.S. attorney prosecuting a major drug case being heard by Judge Wood was shot at, the marshals assigned deputies to guard the prosecutor and the judge. After two months, Judge Wood asked that the body-guards be withdrawn. Four months later he was assessinated

serves as chairman of the board.

et leader. He also made the point of

saying that his answers reflected

the collective view of the Soviet

Mr. Chemenko steered clear of

tainers are of cut crystal. On his

desk was a neat pile of documents.

The only picture in the room was of

Word of the invitation to meet

with the general secretary came at

black government sedan arrived to

the Kremlin, located immediately

behind the wall facing Red Square.

Mr. Chemenko's office is in the

photograph of the two of them.

U.S. Reacts

To Interview

(Continued from Page 1)

maintained that bargaining on re-

duction of medium-range nuclear

more to say on Mr. Chemenko's

remarks after they have studied

Advisers to President Reagan

and Walter F. Mondale, his Demo-

cratic opponent in next month's presidential election, said Tuesday

"Chernenko wants to make sure

Reagan administration officials

his question gets asked," a Mon-

to highlight arms-control issues at a critical time in the campaign.

debate on foreign policy.

dale adviser said.

siles deployed in Europe.

them in detail.

Both Camps Plan to Be Assertive In 2d Debate

(Continued from Page 1) als in Mr. Mondale's living room and a visit to the broadcast control room in Louisville to study camera angles with turning him into what one adviser called "a born-again

television candidate." As a consequence, in the coming debate preparations in the living room of his home here, Mr. Mondale will again debate a Reagan stand-in, Michael Sovern, the president of Columbia University, and then watch videotaped replays of their exchanges.

With regard to the "high road" strategy, several campaign officials cautioned against assuming that Mr. Mondale would be overly polite in criticizing Mr. Reagan's policies or that he would avoid the issue

"I think we can raise it directly," Mr. Johnson said. "I think, in fact, that many of Reagan's failures in foreign policy and defense flow di-rectly from his inability to master the substance of the situation and to apply himself."

Although some Democratic analysts worry that foreign policy is generally a strong area for Republican candidates, Peter D. Hart, the Mondale campaign poll-taker, said a highly detailed debate on the subject gave Mr. Mondale a chance to emphasize the "question mark" created by Mr. Reagan's perfor-During the interview, he men-tioned only two dates, both of which fell within his tenure as Sovi-

mance in the first debate. "Our theory is that we've got the right topic being discussed at the right time and for Mondale, basically what we want to do show is both competence and command in foreign policy and arms control," Mr. Hart said.

ideological issues and, speaking as he did to the American audience, ■ Reagan to Be Aggressive showed a degree of pragmatism in his approach to the United States. Steven R. Weisman of The New

York Times reported: In interviews, White House and campaign officials said Mr. Reagan Mr. Chernenko's office is a large room with light-yellow silk walls and white silk curtains covering would probably go on the offen-sive, attacking Mr. Mondale's poli-cies as a threat to U.S. security and placing less emphasis than before on facts and figures. four huge windows about 12 feet (3.6 meters) high. There were no ashtrays on the long table, presumably because the general secretary does not smoke. The pencil con-

The officials said they hoped a firm and assertive performance by Mr. Reagan would forestall a surge of support for Mr. Mondale, even if the Democratic candidate himself does well in the debate.

"Even if there's a major disasthe last moment, shortly before a said a senior strategist, "I don't anticipate much change." Campaign aides now seem to agree, in some cases rejuctantly,

that Mr. Reagan gave a lackluster performance in the Oct. 7 debate. Virtually all those interviewed recently said the problem was not There was no need to show identification as the car passed through the offical entrance and drove through the open part of the Kremlin where hundreds of tourists were that Mr. Reagan was "smothered taking pictures of the ancient Ruswith statistics, as has been alleged, sian churches on the Kremlin but that the president was not personally engaged in the formation of themes and "attack points." The car swung through a huge iron gate into the closed section of

The biggest change in the debate preparations, these advisers said, be that Mr. Reagan will meet with a few advisers at various times over the next few days and decide himself the points he should make on each broad question.

Like an American politician, Mr. mock debates than the four that a challenge perceived as part of a were held before the last event, and total onslaught from within and Chernenko seemed to be accus-tomed to autographing his photowere held before the last event, and David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and As his visitor was leaving, Mr. Budget, is scheduled again to play Chernenko asked somewhat misthe role of Mr. Mondale in the chievously, "Is The Washington Post an influential newspaper?" mock debates, which are to be taped so that aides can analyze Mr.

Reagan's performances. Campaign aides said the most difficult subjects are expected to be relations with the Soviet Union and regional problems" such as the

Middle East and Central America. Some officials acknowledged that in press conferences, Mr. Reagan has not performed especially well in making a strong case for his policies in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon.

weapons in Europe cannot be resumed unless the United States re-White House aides have said in moves Pershing-2 and cruise misthe past that Mr. Reagan tends to "filibuster" in these areas, giving lengthy reviews of the facts and Mr. Speakes's statement indicatevents surrounding his policy ed that U.S. officials may have

Some aides said it would be dangerous for the president to give this sort of performance on Sunday night. They said the best way for him to avoid rambling would be to concentrate on the points he wants to make on each subject and to put Mr. Mondale on the defensive.

that Mr. Chernenko's overtures might be aimed at pushing the issue Among those participating in de-bate preparations will be people of widely differing views on foreign to the forefront of the campaign in advance of Sunday's presidential

On the one hand, James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, and Michael K. Deaver, the deputy chief of staff, are known to be unsaid that they thought Mr. Cher- easy about military commitments in the Middle East and Central America, as well as about taking a hard line toward the Soviet Union.

On the other, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, who is also participating in some of the preparation sessions, is known to feel that a hard line is necessary, particularly in Central America.



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WORLD BRIEFS

Nonnuclear NATO Defense Rejected 3

BRUSSELS (Reuters) - NATO's secretary-general, Lord Carrington rejected Wednesday the idea of a nonnuclear defense for the alliance and said that if Soviet leaders did not want nuclear war "they have only to refrain from aggression against us."

Addressing the Belgian Royal Institute for International Relations, Lord Carrington criticized proposals from some strategists that the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization should pledge it would not be first to use it nuclear weapons. "The problem with no-first-use is that such a policy" would weaken the deterrent against conventional attack and thus under-

mine our fundamental aim of preventing war," he said.

Britain's opposition Labor Party adopted a policy of unilateral nuclear.... disarmament this month, joining Socialist parties in the Netherlands.

Belgium, Denmark and Norway, Lord Carrington, a former British foreign secretary for the Conservatives, said that if NATO became wholly nonnuclear there would be an enormous shift in the balance of power in Moscow's favor. The Soviet Union could threaten to destroy every West European city without facing retaliation.

Soviet Aide Denies Sakharov Kemark COPENHAGEN (AP) — A Soviet official denied Wednesday that he told a Danish politician that Andrei D. Sakharov was free to leave the

The denial in a statement issued through the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen, came after Ivan Polyakov, deputy chairman of the presidi-nm of the Supreme Soviet, was quoted Tuesday as saying that the dissident physicist has been given permission to leave but declines to do.

Mr. Polyakov is heading a delegation from the Supreme Soviet visiting Denmark as guests of the Danish Parliament. His remark was purportedly made through an interpreter in a brief exchange with Bjoern Elmquist a Liberal member of the Danish legislature, during a reception.

Australian Challenger Sinks in Polls

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The campaign by Andrew Peacock, leader of the Australian Liberal-National opposition, for the general election Dec. I received a sharp setback Wednesday with publication of an opinion poll

showing his popularity at a record low.

Mr. Peacock's approval rating in the latest Morgan Gallup poll slid to
20 percent from last week's 22 percent, confirming him as the least
popular federal leader on record. The rating of Bob Hawke, the Labor Party prime minister, was 69 percent.

Mr. Peacock's coalition, swept out of power by a Labor landslide in March 1983, recently attacked the government's handling of crime and corruption. But the latest poll showed that voters saw the economy and employment, both on the rise, as the main election issues.

For the Record

The board investigating the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. scheduled a meeting Thursday to evaluate a vital piece of evidence, a board lawyer said Wednesday without elaboration.

(AP)

Recruitment of women for the armed forces was ruled out Wednesday by the West German government. It decided instead to extend the 15-, month obligation for male draftees to 18 months starting in 1989 and to lower military fitness standards. Currently there are 80 women physicians

Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, and Gary Kasparov, the challenger, agreed to a draw Wednesday after 16 moves of the 14th game of their title match in Moscow. It was the fifth draw in a row. Mr. Karpov leads in games won, 4-0, with victory going to the first player to win six

Tutu: A Passion for Change Where White Makes Right

teaching at a Methodist school, but By Alan Cowell New York Times Sernce JOHANNESBURG - For

many among South Africa's black majority, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize Tuesday, is a voice full of passion for change in this divided land, a man whose humor turns quickly to a sonorous invocation of

Diminutive in stature, sharpeyed and outspoken, the 53-yearold cleric is a man with a message that is yearned for.

total onslaught from within and without on white South Africa and more time for Mr. Reagan to "re-flect," a White House official said. a voice that is to be stifled. His organization, the South African Council of Churches, of which he is general secretary, has been scrutinized by three official judicial inquiries. His passport has been withdrawn repeatedly.

A former security chief, Leiutenant General Johan Coetzee, once expressed support for the view that the church council "is manipulated by a highly politicized leadership, is pressure on South Africa. funded by outside influences hostile to the present system in South Africa and gives itself an impor-tance not reflected in reality."

about the conflicting interpretaby the Nobel committee as peaceful. When word came Toesday that gle."

The labels most commonly appropriate the prize supthe bishop had won the prize, sup-porters danced and formed a gyrating human chain through the urch council's offices here.

The office of President Pieter W. affront. The state-controlled television gave the first announcement 10 seconds of air time as its sixth item of news, and commentators in the conservative press read mainly by whites wrote editorials filled with outrage that the label of peace has been attached to such a man.

conflicting passions, Desmond Methodist because his father was tant desperation.

later the whole family switched to the Anglican Church

A memory of his youth, he has said, is of blacks rummaging through garbage cans searching forfood rejected by whites. He wanted to be a doctor, but his family could not afford the cost, so he became a teacher after attending a training college run on the segregationist principles that permeate education in South Africal

At age 25, however, he decided to become a cleric and was or-To the authorities, however, such dained in 1960, the year of the first miles (65 kilometers) south of Johannesburg. He also studied in London. He became the first black

In 1978, he was appointed the first black general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, representing 12 million Christians. The post did not automatically yield a black constituency, until pro-government figures began assailing his work at the council and his calls for economic

He became the most-heard black voice to articulate the churches' opposition to apartheid. "In the present stage of South African histo-The award, thus, says something bout the conflicting interpretations here of a message translated by the Nobel committee as peace—what we call the liberation strug-

plied to Bishop Tutu are "impish and "feisty," but they do not convey the sense of a man who has escaped the nexus of imposed infe-Botha issued a "no comment" that riorities borne by many of his com-seemed as resentful as it was full of patriots to assume an assured self-

He has sought to project his voice across the chasm between black and white and, in doing so, faces a problem. Increasingly, in black South African politics, the tone -if not the overall thrust -is as been attached to such a man. set by groups whose language is of The man at the center of such the militant left. But Bishop Tutu has occupied a center that is bound Mpilo Tuto, was born in the Afrito shift as the authorities' seeming kaner town of Klerksdorp on Oct. intransigence toward black de-7, 1931. He was baptized as a mands heightens a mood of mili-

Correction

राज्याक राज्यात के ब्राइट क्यांक्स की

Because of a transmission error, a sentence was omitted Tuesday from the text of President Konstantin U. Chernenko's interview with The

The following is the exact text of Mr. Chernenko's written reply to the question dealing with his views about a widely held perception that recently a shift in Soviet-American relations had become discernible and his views on the prospect for these relations in the coming years:

"Indeed, sentiments in favor of a shift for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations are widely spread in the world. This, in our view, reflects the growing understanding of the importance of these relations, particularly in the current international situation.

"Unfortunately, so far there has been no ground to speak of such a shift in Soviet-American relations as a fact of life. Is it possible? I shall give an unequivocal answer to this question - yes it is possible. The resolution of

the problems to which I referred earlier would help to bring it about.

"I am convinced that there is no sound alternative at all to a constructive development of Soviet-American relations. At the same time we do not overlook the fact that we have different social system and world outlooks. But if the responsibility which rests with our two countries is constantly kept in mind, if policy is oriented toward peace and not war, these differences not only do not exclude the search for matual understanding but call for it.

"I have already said in the past and I wish to stress it once again: stand for good relations with the United States and experience shows that they can be such. This requires a mutual desire to build relations as equals, to mutual benefit and for the good of the cause of peace."

Assad's Soviet Visit Seen **As Ending Under Cloud**

MOSCOW - President Hafez mats said they were puzzled by the al-Assad ended a visit to Moscow on Wednesday that produced new Mr. Assad's visit by the state media pledges of Soviet support for his country but also signs that he had failed to see eye-to-eye with the stantin U. Chernenko. Kremlin leadership.

Israel Getting Technology

(Continued from Page 1) amounts of military equipment from U.S. manufacturers, U.S. manufacturers are required to purchase 15 percent of the total value of the military sales in Israeli goods. The Israelis were trying to get the figure lifted to 20 percent, which Mr. Weinberger rejected.

After his meeting with Mr. Weinberger, Mr. Peres issued a statement clarifying the conditions under which Israel would withdraw from south Lebanon.

Israel's first condition for withdrawal was that the Syrians agree-not to move their forces in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley into areas vacated by Israeli troops, Second, the Israelis are demanding that Syria agree to prevent Palestinian guer-rilla infiltration from Syrian-controlled territory into south Leba-

Third. Mr. Peres said, Israel was insisting that the so-called South Lebanon Army, under the command of General Antoine Lahad, be allowed to operate just north of the Israeli border after an Israeli

Lebanon to expand its deployment between forces backed by Syria and the South Lebanon Army.

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE WITHOUT IT? WEKEND

EACH FRIDAY IN THE IHT



Robert Bruce Merrifield

Scientists Win **Nobel Prizes**

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Van der Meer isolated the nunicator particles last year. Honoring work with a Nobel so soon after its completion is unusual, but scientists of the academy said there was no reason to wait because of the discovery's obvious

Wednesday's awards completed the 1984 series of Nobel prizes established by the will of Alfred Nobel, the Swede who invented dynacuss the visit, but diplomats said it

Three other Nobel prizes have been awarded this month. Jaroslav

have given the assurances Mr. As-Seifert, 83, a Czech poet, won the sad was seeking over the Soviet attitude to Egypt, Jordan and other prize for literature, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, the black anti-Syria denounced last month's apartheid leader of the South Afriallback.
Finally, the Israelis want the restoration of ties between Egypt can Council of Churches, was and Jordan, but the Soviet Union awarded the peace prize. The prize restored full ties with Egypt two César Milstein, 57, of the British months ago and has been cultivat-Medical Research Council's laboratory in Cambridge; Dr. Georges J.F. Köhler, 38, of the Basel Insti-Mr. Assad is also believed to be upset by the Kremlin's continued tute of Immunology in Switzer-backing for Yasser Arafat and by land, and Dr. Niels K. Jerne, 72. its increasing support for Iraq in its professor emeritus at the Basel in-

ing assurances of continued back-

ing at a time when the Kremlin has been cultivating moderate Arab states in a diplomatic drive to wid-

The report, published in

Wednesday's newspapers, said Mr. Chernenko praised Damascus and promised "further all-round assis-

tance to Syria and the other Arab

Diplomats said they were struck by the mention of other Arab states

as well as by the absence of a refer-

ence to the Palestine Liberation Or-

ganization and by the description

This referred to mutual under-

"On the Soviet scale, this is evi-

standing, friendship and cordiality,

dence of disagreement," a diplomat

Syrian officials declined to dis-

appeared the Kremlin may not

ing ties with Jordan.

war with Iran.

of the atmosphere at the talks.

a lukewarm formula for talks.

en its role in the region's affairs.

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Chernenko in Private: Fit, Relaxed, Humorous considerate, the type of man who

By Dusko Doder Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — "A visitor coming
with the first snow is a good omen," President Konstantin U. Chernenko said. "According to an old Russian proverb, it means good

The 73-year-old Soviet leader smiled as he greeted his visitor in his Kremlin office Tuesday, point-ing at the winter's first snow flurries swirling outside his third-floor

One distinct and perhaps surprising impression after talking to the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party was that behind his stony-faced public image, Mr. Chernenko shows a sense of humor and good-natured modesty.

At the start of the interview, realizing that the services of a veteran translator, Viktor Sukhadrev, were not needed, he laughed and said, "Sukhadrev is without a job now." When he presented the text of his written replies to questions sent

earlier and was reminded by a Kremlin spokesman, Leonid M. pick up the visitor at home and drive him to the Kremlin. Zamyatin, that an English language transcript of the text was enclosed, Mr. Chernenko quipped, You see, full service." When A. Alexandrov-Agentov, a veteran foreign policy adviser, in-quired whether The Washington Post would print the full text of the

eader's remarks and was assured only that a long story including all grounds. major points would be printed, Mr. Chernenko joked, "The longer, the To an observer who has watched him from a distance during infrequent public appearances, the Sovi-et leader appeared fit and in good ters, and his windows face not onto

health. His complexion was ruddy. Red Square but onto a carefully m sne steady. His delivery was far better than in his public speeches, employing plain language and normal tomed to autographing his photographs and readily promised his contrast to the stilled formality of visitor an autographed copy of the Pravda editorials. Mr. Chernenko's breathing. however, was short and shallow,

although less so than in public ap-

pearances. There were reports last summer that Mr. Chemenko had been hospitalized with unspecified heart trouble. He conducted the entire conversation without notes and without consulting Mr. Zamyatin or Mr. Alexandrov. With an eye to the official photographer who was present to take photographs, the Soviet leader placed the visitor to his

right, before escorting him to the

long table, covered in green felt, where he conducts most of his official negotiations. In the brief conversation, it was apparent that Mr. Chemenko belongs to a generation of Soviet leaders who came to manhood before World War II and who have vivid memories of war. He alluded to the horrors of war and spoke with conviction about his desire to resume arms control talks with the

Dressed in a business suit of solid dark blue, a white shirt and a blue tie with light blue stripes, he sat quietly and outlined his argu-ments, occasionally playing with the pencil set next to his pad.

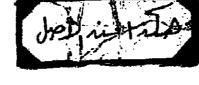
Mr. Chernenko's style and approach appeared similar to that of his political mentor, Leonid I. Brezhnev, with whom Mr. Chernenko worked for three decades before rising to the top of the nenko's comments were designed

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BRIEFS

O Defense Rejected ; 's secretary-general Lord Carrington connectear defense for the alliance and want nuclear war they have only to

Institute for International Relations de from some strategists that the North-side pledge it would not be first to use with no-first-use is that such a policy of conventional attack and thus under senting war," he said seating war, he sam. Socialist parties in the Netherlands.

Lord Carrington, a former british state, and that if NATO became wholly in the balance of property. smouth shall in the balance of power in a could threaten to destroy every West

s Sakharov Remark

west official denied Wednesday that he bear D. Sakharov was free to leave the revolution in Nicaragua and said he had "failed to repudiate" the such through the Soviet Embassy in Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's sym-pathetic comments about President Fidel Castro of Cuba. stee through the soviet tembassy in sealer, deputy chairman of the president fuesday as saying that the permission to leave but decimes to do At a high school in nearby Bohighrook; Mr. Reagan said "we're

pation from the Supreme Soviet visiting Parliament. His remark was purposed a brief exchange with Bjoern Elimpia, legislature, during a reception.

nger Sinks in Polls mpaign by Andrew Peacock leader of pposition, for the general election Decidary with publication of an opinion pol-

at the latest Morgan Gallup poll slid to percent, confirming him as the less.

The rating of Bob Hawke, the labor. that of power by a Labor landslide in R government's handling of crime and seed that voices saw the economy and the main election issues.

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es to 18 months starting in 1989 and to wrent's there are 50 women physicans as champion, and Gary Kasparo, de newar after in moves of the 14th case. was the fifth draw in a row Mr. Kamor

tern ground to the first player to win in

on for Change **Makes** Right

teaching at a Methodist school in later the whole family switched in the Anchern Church A roomers of his youth, he has

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The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French

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On Carter Arms Policy of the United States Senate at the time, and a Democratic Senate in Washington Past Service GLEN ELLYN, Illinois - Pres-

Reagan Assails Mondale

By David Hoffman

dent Rouald Reagan has alleged

that the United States "unilaterally

arms buildup before he took office,

and he laid the responsibility on

Walter F. Mondale and the Carter

Responding to students questions in appearances in the Chicago

area Tuesday, Mr. Reagan attacked

his opponent on foreign-policy top-ics. He criticized Mr. Mondale for

the Iranian hostage crisis, suggest-

ed he was naive about the Sandinist

making every effort" to negotiate with the Soviet Union, and added: "What we inherited when we

came here was an America that

over the years had unilaterally dis-armed. The administration before ours, they canceled the B-1 bomb-

er. They said, 'No, we won't build it.' They didn't ask anything from the Soviet Union in the terms of

Mr. Reagan noted that the

SALT-2 treaty had been signed but said, "All that was, was legitimizing

"Since that treaty was signed, they've added 3,800 more warheads to their arsenal, nuclear warheads,"

Mr. Reagan said. "And, incidental-

ly, my opponent was the president

Washington Post Service NEW YORK --- Former Ambas-

sador Robert W. Komer, who ran President Lyndon B. Johnson's "pacification" program in Vietnam. 17 years ago, has denied a CBS allegation that General William C. Westmoreland tried to "cook the

Westmoreland tried to "cook the

books" on enemy troop numbers

being relayed up the chain of com-

mand to the president.
Mr. Komer, a witness for Gener-

al Westmoreland in his \$120-mil-

lion libel action against CBS Inc.,

the general was concerned about a

new intelligence estimate showing

almost 200,000 additional Vietcong

irregulars and asked intelligence

the same numbers a week later.

General Westmoreland passed

them on to Ambassador Elisworth

When the analysts returned with

officers to take a second look.

said that at a meeting in May 1967,

a continuation of the arms race."

arms control or anything."

disarmed" in the face of a Sovie

reason I just gave."

Mr. Reagan repeated his long-held contention that the Soviet Union would negotiate arms reductions "if they see that the United States is willing to go as far as it has to go to see that they don't stay ahead of us in weapons — that we're as strong as they are."

Later, speaking at a college here,

der a Democratic administration

Mr. Reagan said: "After the hostages were taken in Iran, my opponent said it would be 'a temporary problem.' Later, he called his administration's handling of the affair 'masterful.'"

Mr. Reagan did not elaborate, but aides said the quotation about Iran being a temporary problem occurred Dec. 12, 1979; a month after the American diplomats

On Nicaragua, the president said: "After the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragna, my opponent said the winds of democratic progress are stirring where they have long been stifled. That was right before the Sandinistas slanghtered the Miskito indians, abused and orted church leaders, slandered the Holy Father and moved to kill freedom of speech."

Although the Sandinists later turned away from democracy, Mr.

Ex-Aide to Johnson Denies CBS Allegation

to the president, Mr. Komer testi-

effort by the military command to

intain support for the war.

The program said Johnson relied on General Westmoreland's assur-

ances in 1967 that the United

States was winning the war and that the president, like the public, news organizations and Congress, was stunned to learn that the Com-

munists could mount the Tet offen-

Tet era, Mr. Komer said, the prob-

lem in estimating troop strength

occurred when analysts tried to as-

sess "irregular" forces, which in-

For some in Vietnam in the pre-

sive of January 1968.

Bunker to be relayed through unof-cluded groups called "self-defense" and "secret self-defense troops."

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whole world in just a few tightly-

But why not double your

At issue is whether General as standard guerrillas.

Westmoreland was libeled in a Calling the estimates on these



Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, shared the stage Tuesday with his former rival for the nomination, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, at Stanford University. It was Mr. Mondale's last major appearance before Sunday's debate with President Reagan.

Mondale Assails Reagan for Holding Naive and Primitive' Defense Views

By Jane Perlez New York Times Service SEANFORD, California

Walter F. Mondale has sharply attacked President Ronald Reagan as having had a "naive and primitive Mondale's statement reflected a notion of national strength for the

son called the "other war" in Vict-

nam to provide economic security

the enemy inflated figures.

United States that their revolution might lead to elections and be less repressive than the Somoza regime.

Induction in manual strength for the past 30 years.

Mr. Mondale, replying to a charge by Mr. Reagan that he had been weak in his support of the

had attacked every president since John F. Kennedy as being weak. In a speech Tuesday at Stanford University, the Democratic presidential candidate posed a series of rhetorical questions to an enthusi-astic audience of students that were designed to show that Mr. Reausing atomic weapons in Vietnam, gan's presidential policies had not Mr. Mondale said. strengthened the position of the

"Did it strengthen America to put Americans in Lebanon, in a vulnerable spot against the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff?" Mr. Mondale asked, as the students replied with a vigorous chorus of westinoreamid was indeed in a Calmig for estimates on these 1982 CBS documentary, "The Uncounted Energy: A Vietnam December of the said methods of ception," which accused the general of keeping higher troop strength figures from Johnson as part of an Mr. Komer; who ran what Johnston the said methods of counting them were "to say the least Byzamine."

"Did it strengthen us to proclaim that American intelligence is weak — practically an open invitation to terrorists? Did it strengthen Ameri-ca to announce, as he did, that the United States was strategically inferior to the Soviets, when we are

in villages, said the numbers came from Vietnamese documents that Mr. Mondale continued: "Does were sometimes old or inflated. He strengthen us to have 25,000 said both "our Vietnamese" and more Soviet warheads aimed at us than four years ago? Does it strengthen us now that there are Earlier, Johnson's former special Soviet submarines along our coast that can nuke the White House in

assistant on intelligence during this period, Walt W. Rostow, who Monday denied a CBS assertion Mr. Mondale said that Mr. Reathat General Westmoreland gan wanted to deploy the MX mis-sile, which he called a "sitting brought "mostly good news" to Johnson at a crucial April 1967 meeting, acknowledged under duck," and had spent \$25 billion on instion that there could the B-1 bomber that the Russians have been other meetings between the general and the president. shoot down.

Reagan was so misguided that he confusion," Mr. Mondale said, Mr. Mondale recalled that President Reagan had termed President Kennedy "weak" for "not taking what he called the final step" in the Cuban missile crisis. Mr. Reagan had made the same criticism against Lyndon B. Johnson for not

> Mr. Reagan also had criticized Gerald R. Ford and Henry A. Kis-singer, he said, as "bowing and scraping" to the Soviet Union. And he had opposed Richard M. Nixon's calls for the ratification of the SALT-1 and defensive missile trea-

Mr. Mondale said that his first debate with Mr. Reagan had "stripped away the illusion that Ronald Reagan is governing." A president, Mr. Mondale said, must be in touch, a president must learn, he must listen, he must lead."

Mr. Mondale also accused Mr. Reagan of failing to master the es-sential facts of arms control, and recalled the observation of Mr. Reagan's first secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr., that the White House was a "ghost ship."

"It may be 2:30 in the morning." Mr. Mondale observed. The president may be awakened "and asked to make, within a minute or two or three, the most fateful choice in human history. At a moment like facts that he must know?

Nicaragua **Again Rejects** Negotiations With Rebels

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaraguan leaders have rejected opposition suggestions that they follow the example set this week in El Salvador and agree to talk with anti-govern-

Several opposition political leaders, as well as the anti-Sandinist newspaper La Prensa, have used the occasion of the talks in El Salvador to renew demands that the government open talks with rebels.

But a front-page article in Tues-day's edition of Barricada, the official Sandinist newspaper, quoted the coordinator of the governing junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, as saying, "The two situations are to-tally different."

"The struggle of the Salvadoran

people responds to a real, concrete stituation of social injustice and ex-ploitation," said Mr. Ortega, who is the Sandinist presidential candidate in elections scheduled for Nov. "Nicaragua's situation is very

only to the extent that the United States supports them," Mr. Ortega said. "When that support ends, they will disappear, because they

have no social base."
[Mr. Ortega said Tuesday that
the United States planned to use Soviet weapons captured in Grena-da in a plot that would give them a pretext to invade Nicaragua, Reu-

[Mr. Ortega said the weapons were being shipped to Costa Rica and would be given to Nicaraguan rebels there. He said the rebels, disguised as Sandinists, would then attack a Costa Rican border town to give the United States "its longdesired opportunity to interven militarily in Nicaragua."]

■ Managna to Shun Talks

Nicaragua refused to attend a meeting of Central American for eign ministers to discuss the Contadora regional peace treaty in a letter Tuesday to the Honduran Foreign Ministry, United Press International reported.

Kulikov Is Visiting Bulgaria

The Associated Press VIENNA — Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov of the Soviet Union, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact armed forces, arrived Wednesday in Sofia to attend a regular that we have a right to demand a session of the pact's military counhad been learning for 15 years to president who knows the crucial cil, the Bulgarian state-run BTA ··· · press agency reported. ·

Rocket Expert Leaves U.S., Accused as War Criminal

WASHINGTON - Arthur L.H. Rudolph, who designed the rocket that first took American astronauts to the moon, renounced his U.S. citizenship and left the country under pressure from the Justice Department when confronted with evidence that he was a war criminal, it was announced Wednesday.

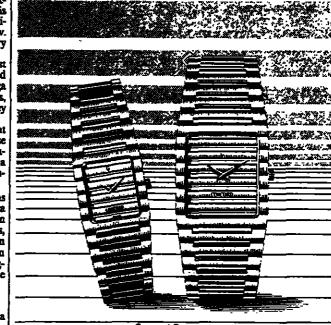
Neal M. Sher, head of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, which tracks down Nazi war criminals in the United States, said Mr. Rudolph "literally worked thousands of slave laborers to death" in the building of V-2 rockets for the Nazis.

Mr. Rudolph, now 78, left in March for West Germany, according to Mr. Sher, and in May he formally renounced his U.S. citizenship. The Justice Department said this was not made public until the State Department finished the paperwork on the case.

Mr. Rudolph, who was among 119 German rocket experts brought to the United States with Dr. Werner von Braun after World War II, ultimately supervised the planning, design, production and testing of the Saturn-5 rocket that carried Apollo-11 to the moon in 1969.

Mr. Sher said there was evidence that Mr. Rudolph, while supervisng V-2 missile production from 1943 to 1945, had participated in the

"The conditions were utterly outrageous, graesome, grotesqu Mr. Sher said. He said that even Albert Speer, a top Nazi official, in his memoirs called the conditions barbarous



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Abortion Now a Bitter Political and Social Issue

By John Herbers New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The issue of abortion has become so prominent in this year's presidential campaign that many people on both sides of the question believe that it will not go away whatever the outcome of the election and that the resulting conflict could be bitterly disrup-

Members of the so-called rightto-life movement have compared the issue to slavery in the last century and to racial discrimination in the South before the enactment of U.S. civil rights laws in the 1960s.

Their opponents compare it to the drive early in this century that led to the Prohibition amendment

9 Policemen Are Killed In Southern Philippines

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines -About 60 Communist rebels ambushed a police jeep and killed nine policemen in a five-hour gun battle,

a military report said Wednesday. The report said the ambush occurred Monday on the outskirts of Dapitan City, 450 miles (725 kilometers) south of Manila on the is-

contain forebodings of social divi-

during the election campaign.

could be politically damaging no matter what position they took. And in the decade after the U.S. Supreme Court overturned state laws against abortion, the issue was only a marginal concern in presi-

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Whatever the comparisons, they can be charged with murder.

holders of public office have tried child and it was abortion and not difficult and sensitive one that it that's murder?"

Issues '84

This is another in an occasional series about issues facing Americans

dential campaigns.

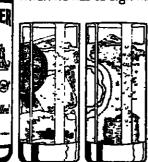
This year, it has been at the center of the controversy over religion lives of citizens. in politics. The question was argued at length in the presidential and vice presidential debates last

President Ronald Reagan, who supports a constitutional amendment that would ban abortions, came close to calling abortion murder. Asked if he considered it that, he replied that under a California law a person who physically abuses

CAN BE A VERY PERSONAL THING

Does it help to know all this? Yes. Bowman's personal signature. And

when he has to sign his work.



ter a period of strife was repealed. that it causes the death of the fetus intense, dedicated minority. Many "Now isn't it strange," he contin-

ued, "that the same woman could In the past, most seekers and have taken the life of her unborn legal ban on abortions, or murder. to avoid the abortion debate as a murder, but if somebody else does damentalist Protestant clergy com-

> Vice President George Bush, asked to explain how he changed ing public funds for abortions in sition. There's been 15 million sue such social issues as poverty abortions since 1973, and I don't and nuclear arms control.

Ms. Ferraro said that as a "devout Catholic" she has fully accepted her church's position on the issue for herself, but as a public official could not impose it on oth-

Mr. Mondale, connecting the abortion issue to that of religion in politics, asked, "Does every woman form that calls for "the appointment of judges at all levels who respect traditional family values and the sanctity of innocent

Mr. Falwell, leader of the Moral Majority, has said that section should assure the religious right of at least two Supreme Court justices in a second Reagan term.

of its leaders have accused the justices of the Supreme Court, and those public officials who oppose a

Some Roman Catholic and funplain of the lack of a strong voice in the middle that would condemn on moral grounds the widespread use his former position in favor of us- of abortion as a birth control device. The mainline Protestant event of incest or rape, said: churches generally oppose at action "There has been, I have to make a but consider it a matter of personal confession, an evolution in my po- choice, and have preferred to pur-

take that lightly."

The results has been an antiabortion crusade that has defeated dine A. Ferraro, the Democratic candidates at various levels of govnominees, said, as they have in the past, that abortion is a private mat- command the majority needed to ter and they do not want the gov- enact either a constitutional ernment intruding in the private amendment or a law that would overturn the Supreme Court's 1973

United in purpose but divided on means, the movement was increasingly frustrated until this year.

What has brought the issue to the national level has been Mr. Reagan's statements of sympathy with the beliefs of the religious right, which has anti-abortion as a in America have to present herself before some judge picked by Jerry John J. O'Connor, the archbishop of New York, and Bernard F. Law, the archbishop of Boston, to election in the Republican Party platery that calls for "the concerns

In the past, the movement was largely secular but with roots in the churches. Now it is directly connected with religious denomina-

In view of the resurgence of religious conservatives in politics, the issue is expected to continue boiling under any administration.

Georges Thill, 86, a French Tenor Who Specialized in Wagner, Is Dead

DRAGUINAN, France — Georges Thill, 86, France's most renowned tenor of the 1920s and 1930s, has died at his home in

southeastern France. Mr. Thill, who was considered the finest operatic tenor of his time for his even voice and perfect articulation, left the stage in 1953 and lived in retirement in the Var re-

A native of Paris, he began sing-ing with the Paris Opera in 1924. During his career, Mr. Thill inter-preted more than 50 major roles, specializing in Wagner, in Milan, London and New York. France Andrevie, 38,

Ready-to-Wear Designer

clothes, died of a heart attack in her workshop Oct. 6, her office has

Miss Andrevie was known for her melanges of heavy cottons, silks and wool blends. She was born in Belgium, where she trained in fashion, and came to Paris eight years

2 Killed as Swiss Jets Collide The Associated Press

BERN — Two British-built Swiss Air Force Hunter fighter rounds. planes collided Wednesday during a training flight killing both pilots, the Defense Ministry announced. Two women in the Grisons village of Rhaeznens were injured by the PARIS (AP) — France Andre-vie, 38, a designer of ready-to-wear Air Rescue Service.

DOONESBURY









Kennedy Draws Big Crowds on Stump Senator Is Effective Surrogate for Democratic Candidates

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service HARLINGEN, Texas — In the closing weeks of the presidential campaign, Senator Edward M. Kennedy is serving as one of the Democratic Party's most effective surrogates for the presidential can-

No one draws such big crowds on his own, tub-thumps the Democrats fight songs with more relish or brings better credentials to the task of stirring partisan resentment to President Ronald Reagan's habit of quoting Democratic presidents such as Kennedy, Truman and

As he campaigns for the ticket of Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine A. Ferraro, Senator Kennedy has assumed the role of gatekeeper of

his brother's legacy.
"I'll travel across the country in this campaign to say that Ronald Wilson Reagan has no right to quote John Fitzgerald Kennedy," he roared to a Mexican-American udience of more than 1,500.

The rousing declaration drew a standing ovation here in the Rio Grande valley and at stops in Houston, San Antonio and Austin during a three-day Texas swing last week. By Nov. 6, Senator Kennedy will have carried the same message

"As I remember, and I do, Ronald Reagan was a Democrat for Nixon in 1960," Senator Kennedy said. "So I have a simple question: Why Reagan doesn't quote Nixon

In his performance on the stump, the Massachusetts senator invites comparisons to a championship boxer working a few exhibition He is thick around the middle,

his face is a bit blotchy and his timing is sometimes off, but he is loose and hammy, and the crowd

He goes after Mr. Reagan with a needle rather than a hatchet.



Senator Edward M. Kennedy

Maybe the president finds it so easy to flip-flop because he finds it so hard to remember," the senator says in his standard stump speech. That remark is as close as he gets to raising the issue of age and men-tal acuity after the president's performance, widely viewed as falter-

ing, in the first televised debate. The rule of thumb in presidential races is that surrogates do the cutting and slashing, but Senator Kennedy said he has "no intention" of

becoming more direct in his attacks on the president's competence. In addition to lobbing familiar Democratic broadsides against Mr. Reagan on Social Security, fairness, education and arms control, Senator Kennedy takes a few

3 Dead in Polish Train Crash

WARSAW (AP) — A crowded passenger train rammed into the rear of a stationary freight train the number of such Democrats who Wednesday at a station in southern turned up to meet him at a recep-Poland, killing at least three people tion in the governor's mansion in and injuring more than 70 others. Austin

swipes on what for him is unfamil-

On the subject of deficits, he says with a clear appreciation for the irony of the observation: "The truth may hurt but this is it. Ronald Reagan is the biggest spender in American history

Senator Kennedy also talks of the "realism" that guides his ap-proach to government programs. "As Democrats, we do not favor government for its own sake, programs for their own sake or spending for its own sake. And we will not permit the Republicans to set a double standard. We believe that when a housing program fails, it should be changed or abolished. But we also believe that applies on every side. When a new pinpoint guidance system for our missiles repeatedly misses its target in field tests, then the weapon should be changed, or the funding should be cut or ended."

Senator Kennedy's itinerary, which has been set largely by the Mondale camp, will take him to California, Illinois, Michigan and most of the East Coast states in the next three weeks.

Any Kennedy trip inevitably aises questions about his presidential intentions. He took himself out of the 1984 race last year, citing family reasons.

Aides say he refuses to talk about 1988, but they acknowledge that the hiring of Robert Mann, a Texan, as his press secretary is the latest move of a politician who knows he must broaden his base into the South if he is to become a successful presidential contender.

On the Texas trip, Mr. Kennedy struck up a good relationship with Governor Mark White, a Democrat, who comes from the party's moderate-conservative wing. Senator Kennedy's aides were pleased at

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Mondale Is Passing Up Alfred E. Smith Dinner

NEW YORK (AP) - The Democratic ticket will not be represented at Thursday's Alfred E. Smith Dinner because its presidential candidate, Walter F. Mondale. canceled his appearance and his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, was rejected as a replacement.

The archdiocese of New York said President Ronald Reagan was still scheduled to attend the annual dinner sponsored by the Smith Foundation. Mr. Smith was a govemor of New York and the 1928 Democratic presidential candidate,

In a letter Tuesday, Mr. Mondale said he was canceling his appearance because he wanted to or nare for Sunday's debate with Mr.

Mr. Mondale's campaign proposed Ms. Ferraro as a replacement, but the foundation's directors voted not to accept her. They cited a policy of having only presidential candidates on its dais in

Helmut Schmidt Says He Prefers Gerald Ford

CLEVELAND (UPI) - So disappointed are Helmut Schmidt and countrymen in the U.S. presidential campaign that, given a choice, the former West German chancellor says he would cast his vote for Gerald R. Ford.

"It is with some disappointment that we Germans watch your presidential election campaigns because these global problems don't get much attention from either side." Mr. Schmidt told the Council on Human Relations on Tuesday.

For the Record

A Los Angeles Times Poli shows the Reagan-Bush ticket leading Mondale-Ferraro 53 percent to 42 percent in California, compared with a 57 percent to 38 percent margin nationwide. (LAT)

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Bruce Brittain, Vice President, Economics Department, Salomon Brothers Inc., Peter J. Wilkinson, Manager, Corporate Treasury Services,

National Westminster Bank, plc. THE USE OF CURRENCY AND INTEREST SWAPS AS A FINANCING **TECHNIQUE** Cyrus Ardarlan, Chief of Financial Operations, The World Bank.

J. Loughlin Callahan, Executive Director, S.G. Warburg & Co., Ltd.

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Lawrence B. Krause, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution, Washington D.C.; Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Member of Parliament, former Minister of Economics, West Germany; Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.

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Tadashii Nakamae, Chief Economist, Daiwa Europe Ltd. THE COMMERCIAL PAPER MARKET - A CORPORATE USER'S VIEW. Richard G. Lassen, Group Money Manager, B.A.T. Industries plc. FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND THE MICROCOMPUTER REVOLUTION. John A. Davison, V. P., Head International Cash Management, Europe, Middle-East and Africa, First National Bank of Chicago. Leonard Goodman, Vice President International, Product Planning and Development, First National Bank of Chicago

Luncheon Address: EUROPE AND THE DANGER OF SUSTAINED NON INFLATIONARY STAGNATION, Willy De Clerca, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Foreign Trade, Belgium.

THE USE OF TECHNICAL ANALYSIS FOR FORECASTING CURRENCES. Brian Marber, Brian Marber & Co. THE OUTLOOK FOR THE MAJOR CURRENCIES.

Wolfgang O.F. Engel, Vice President and Managing Director, Chemical International Finance and Consulting (Subsidiary of Chemical Bank New York).

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The fee is £425 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any concellation that is postmarked on or before November 12. Concellations dated later than November 12 will be charged the full fee.

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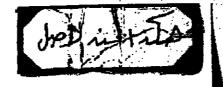
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CAMPAIGN BRIEFS Mondale Is Passing Up

Alfred E. Smith Dinner NEW YORK (AP) - The Day oralic escher will not be represented at Thursday's Alfred E South On at intersect a miles to be build burner because its president candidate. Water F. Monday canceled his appearance and a committee of the committee The archdiocese of New Yor The archdiocese of New York said President Ronald Reagan as still scheduled to attend the annual diamet sponsored by the Said Foundation. Mr. Smith was a good attended to New York and the life Presidential Candida. Democratic presidential candida in a letter Tuesday, Mr. Mo. case for Sunday's debate with the

Mr. Mondale's campaign pa-posed Ms. Ferraro as a repar-ment, but the foundation's disc. their parties to accept her his cited a policy of having only pre-dential candidates on its date.

Helmut Schmidt Says He Prefers Gerald Food

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CLEVELAND (UPI) - Sode appenned are Helmui Schmid and his countrymen in the US prechance, the former West Gene chanceller says he would can in vote for Gerald R. Ford "It is with some disappointed If at we Commany watch your pro-

dential esculion campaigns becau these guinas problems don't me Mari ellention from other sit. Mr. Schmidt told the Council Human Relations on Tuesday For the Record

A Los Angeles Times Poll dos the Resear-Bosh ticket leads Maritalia bertato 13 percent pd percent in Cantornia companwith a percent to 18 perm mary and

Ngiva: Common Ground For Angola, S. Africa By Jim Hoagland

Manning Post Serves. NGIVA, Appola — The Reagan administration's hopes for a diplo-manic success in a Marxist-led Angola a country that does not even have relations with the United States, are stymied in this deserted illage, about 25 miles short of suc-

That is the distance from Ngiva to the frontier Angola shares with the South African-controlled territory of South-West Africa, or Na-

Stationed in the 25-mile (40-kilometer) deep zone are South African soldiers, part of an invasion force that swept 120 miles north of the border in December.

That force has been edged back toward the border by U.S. diplomanic efforts, but it refuses to make a final withdrawal.

At Ngiva, which had 15,000 residenis before the invasion, but which now counts only a few hundred persons living in the ruins of roofless and collapsed houses, the now familiar fate of a rural farming town caught up in a modern war can be seen in the devastated

But the still incomplete withdrawal has created a byproduct that is as surprising as it is impor-tant in the spiral of insurgencies, revolution and border warfare that has plagued southern Africa for more than two decades.

Instead of fighting each other, the military establishments of revointionary Angola and white-ruled South Africa have been cooperat-ing with each other for seven months to lower tensions on the

Important differences and anms remain, the most immefiate one being the South African failure to meet the March 30 deadline originally agreed to in Lusaka, Zambia, for a complete withdraw-

But there is a budding climate of confidence between the two counrries that moderates within each government apparently would like to keep alive. Moreover, fulfillment of the Ln-

saka agreement would bring a new measure of credibility to the laborious diplomatic efforts of State Department specialists to arrange a regional settlement in southern Af-

American delivery of a complete South African withdrawal and a more moderate Angolan position would help stem attacks on the effort that have come from African

Both the lingering tensions and sense of accommodation can be felt on arrival at the small airstrip on the commission for use in policing the betskirts of Ngiva. As a Sovier-Lithe accord. Angola asserts that the made Angolan Air Force troop—South Africans are keeping two transport bounces to a halt on the battalions of its troops inside the runway, two South African ar- zone south of Ngiva.

On July 22, 1981, Mr. Agea was convicted on the basis of his initial

confession and sentenced to life imprisonment. For a brief period,

the case appeared to be closed. But

Mr. Agea's assertions that he had

acted alone did not satisfy the pre-

siding judge, Severino Santiapichi.

Reasoning that the pope's would-be assassin was neither a loner nor mentally unbalanced,

Mr. Santiapichi issued a statement on Sept. 24 explaining his verdict. Mr. Agea, he wrote, was merely the

visible point of a "deep conspiracy

... orchestrated by secret forces,

exrefully planned and directed

Judge Ilario Martella was appoint-

ed to open a new investigation. Al-

ready well known in Italy as the

magistrate responsible for uncover-

ing a multimillion-dollar bribery

sonal publicity.

the public prosecutor.

Less than two months later.

down to the smallest detail."



nearly 1,000 miles to the north, says that troops from the Angolan battalion stationed here do the same when aircraft arrive from South Africa. The arrangement is not cov-ered by the disengagement agree-ment but has been worked out on the soot.

Six Angolan officers have joined an equal number of officers from South Africa in a formal mixed commission to police the Lusaka agreement. The fact that Angola has agreed to work side by side with representatives of the whiteminority government suggests that the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in Luanda is putting prag-matism over ideology in this ex-

The agreement requires the Angolan side of the commission to make sure that guerrilla forces be-longing to the South-West Africa People's Organization do not use the territory the South Africans have evacuated to infiltrate into Namibia, the territory mandated to South Africa by the League of Na-tions under the name South-West

Angolan officials say that SWAPO has promised to abide by this part of the agreement. These officials add there have been no problems in enforcing this provision, and diplomatic observers con-firm this assessment. South African officials have in-

dicated that concern about guaran-tees against future infiltration by SWAPO has caused the withdrawal to be halted in its final stages. But by informally calling attention to their preference for a continuing joint patrol along the border when withdrawal is complete, these officials seem to reflect a feeling that the present arrangement is working

Angola's chief of staff, Antonio Franca Ndalu, has ruled out a formai agreement for continuation of the joint commission after with-

But he said in Luanda that Angola was prepared to put forward proposals "that would build up confidence in the first month or two after the withdrawal is complete. There would be no need for the joint commission to continue in this form, but there might be something different worked out to patrol the frontier."

Under the agreement, Angola and South Africa each provide a battalion of about 1,000 soldiers to



FOR SALE --- An auctioneer displays a Bayarian army helmet from the 1,500-item collection of military relics owned by Kourad Kujau, the forger of the Hitler diaries. The collection is to be sold. Mr. Kujau is on trial in Hamburg with Gerd Heidemann, a former reporter for Stern magazine, which published the bogus diaries.

Ottawa Sees U.S. Ties Entering 'New Chapter'

TORONTO - Joe Clark, the external affairs minister in Canada's new government, said after talks with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz that the two countries were opening "a new chapter" in relations focused on removing the problems that have strained relations in recent years.

Despite the outward show of cordiality Tuesday, the two sides re-mained unable to make much proress on the most contentious issue between Canada and the United States — the problem of acid rain, caused by emissions from U.S. industrial plants that are believed to cause extensive damage in the U.S. Northeast and in Canada.

Mr. Shultz, faced with the latest Canadian complaints, said the United States was aware of the problem, but contended that more research was needed before "billions of dollars" are spent on new

more frequent meetings of environ-

mental officials from the two coun-

with Mr. Clark. But Mr. Shultz did not seem irri-

> that it is a good friend. In recent years, there have been

He pledged that there would be Canadian-U.S. economic rela-

tated by the "hard time." And the main theme of the talks was not the lack of progress on the acid rain issue, but the effort by the Progres-

many stresses in relations caused by the more independent positions of the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudean on economic and foreign policy issues.

An aide to Mr. Clark said that when the external affairs minister

referred to "the opening of a newchapter," he meant the new government was broadly based and would "remove ebstacles to espnomic growth and would strengthen the

Afghanistan

Arrest in Afghanistan: Soviet Intimidation Seen

ing two French reporters in Islam-abad; "I warn you, and through you, all of your journalist col-

leagues: Stop trying to penetrate Afghanistan with the so-called

guerrillas. From now on, the ban-dits and the so-called journalists

the Afghan forces" to do it.

A French official said Monday

that he felt it was possible that the

Soviet Union, which is estimated to have 120,000 troops in Afghani-

stan, would seek something in ex-

change for Mr. Abouchar's release.

er's freedom is complicated by the

the Afghan government, the Soviet Union, which first announced his

capture, is playing the dominant

In a news conference broadcast

last weekend by the Afghan radio,

Mr. Abouchar said he was being

treated correctly and denied partic-

ipating in any kind of spying activi-ty. He said, "If I entered Afghan territory illegally, I don't contest

"I could well imagine," he said.

"that from the moment I went in

with this group, I'd be considered

these people's accomplice, but want to insist on the fact that

Yugoslav Leader in Ankara

ANKARA -- President Vesclin

Djuranovic of Yugoslavia arrived in Ankara Wednesday for a three-day state visit to Turkey which follows a new trade protocol between

never asked that anything be set up

role in the case.

The negotiating for the report-

By John Vinocur New York Times Service

PARIS - The Soviet Union appears to be trying to intimidate journalists who report from inside Afghanistan through the arrest and probable trial of a reporter for a French state television network, a accompanying them will be killed.

French official said.

Our units in Afghanistan will help French official said.

The journalist, Jacques Abouchar, 53, was expurred in Afghanistan last month. The French government has been told that he will probably stand trial in Kabul on charges of "illegally entering Afghanistan accompanied by an armed band '

The French official said it was clear that the Russians would seek fact that while he is in the hands of the Afghan government, the Soviet out of this operation."

The French Communist Party announced that Afghanistan has consented to its request to allow French authorities to visit Mr. Abouchar, United Press Interna-tional reported. The party said that on the personal request of the Communist Party leader, Georges Marchais, the Afghan government "has agreed to allow French officials to visit Abouchar and to deliver him mail from his family."

Diplomats in Kabul were previously denied access to the impris-oned journalist despite repeated protests from the French govern-ment. The French party, closer to Moscow than any other West European Communist organization, made its petition to Kabul separately from the government.]
French officials' concern in-

creased after a report by the official Afghan press agency that criticized France for "using the most ridiculous and irresponsible justificaagent who has acknowledged undertaking espionage activities."

Mr. Abouchar, who is on the

staff of Antenne 2, one of the three state television networks, was lot of subjects, like acid rain," Mr. seized by a Soviet Army unit Sept. Shultz said at a news conference 17 while reporting on Afghan successions. 17 while reporting on Afghan guer-rillas who are fighting troops of the Kabul government and the Soviet occupation forces.

His detention has caused an out-

cry in France, with interventions by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and sive Conservative government of Minister of External Relations Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to demonstrate to the United States Soviet attacks on them for partici-Claude Cheysson, and subsequent Soviet attacks on them for participating in an "anti-Soviet cam-paign."

French officials and a group of journalists participating in a com-mittee to secure Mr. Abouchar's release say they believe Moscow is using his case to try to intimidat journalists from reporting on Afghanistan Normally, it is impossible for Western reporters to secure visas to enter Afghanistan, and many have reported on the insurgents by joining them in crossing the frontier between Pakistan and

Last week French newspapers quoted Vitaly S. Smirnov, the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan, as tell-



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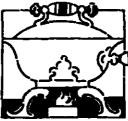
for us in a military way. I am not an intelligence officer."

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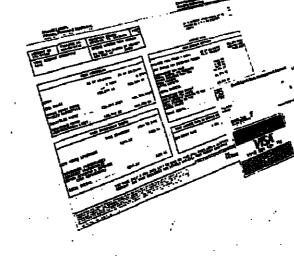
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(Continued from Page 1)

offer, via a middleman who Mr. Agea testimony "changes so often and is spendent Solidarity trade million Deutsche marks (\$1.2 million De ion) for shooting the pope.

Even though Mr. Agea still did not point the finger directly at So-"The assassination is the work of tion of three Bulgarian officials as the Soviets, who are deeply worried about developments in Poland," Mr. Celebi declared.

Agca: Talking About the 'Bulgarian Connection'

fia, the possibility of a "Bulgarian connection" had already become the object of intense interest by the spring of 1982.
Parallel to Mr. Martella's inves-

tigation, another magistrate, Ferdinando Imposimato, had been pursuing a separate inquiry into reports of a Bulgarian spying ring in Rome involving an Italian trade union official, an extreme leftist terrorist and several members of the Bulgarian Embassy. Acting on information supplied

by the trade union official, Mr. Imposimato ordered the confiscation of passenger lists at the offices of the Bulgarian state airline Balkanair in April 1982. He also interrogated Mr. Agca.

Italian counterintelligence, meanwhile, was compiling a photo album of possible Bulgarian suspects. Mr. Lagorio, then defense minister, was later to tell Parlia-ment that this album was handed over to the magistrates in June 1982. It was made available to Mr. imposimato and to Mr. Martella.

scandal involving the U.S. aircraft company Lockheed and Italian politicians, Mr. Martella had a reputation for honesty, a passion for detail and a marked distike for per-During the summer of 1982, allegations of a direct Bulgarian connection to the papal plot also began According to former Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, the first signs that Mr. Agea might be prepared to break his self-imposed silence came during a meeting with two Italian process comice agents in surfacing in the mass media. turned down repeated requests by The Washington Post for informa-

tion on the conditions in which Mr. two Italian secret service agents in his cell at Ascoli Piceno prison on Dec. 29, 1981. This meeting has Agea was held at Ascoli Piceno, one of Italy's most modern prisons, on the grounds of the need to precaused some controversy in Italy as serve the secrecy of Mr. Martella's ficer, Todor S. Aivazov, left Italy investigation. In particular, minis-on Nov. 5, 1982, on what he has it took place at a time when Mr. Agea was still subject to rigid isolainvestigation. In particular, ministry officials have refused to say xactly when he was allowed access Suggestions in the Italian press to the mass media. that the agents might have tried to

encourage him to give evidence against Bulgaria in return for a forthcoming trial in view of claims that Mr. Agea could have gotten at lighter prison sentence have, howleast some of the details about his alleged co-conspirators from the ever, been ruled out in a report by press. In an interview in Solia, for In any event, it was not until May 1982 — a year after his capexample, Bekir Celenk maintained that Mr. Agea had based accusature in St. Peter's Square and five months after his interview with the series of articles that had appeared secret service agents — that Mr. in the Turkish press two months Agea began to talk freely to Mr. Martella. At this stage, he did not

Written by one of Turkey's foredirectly implicate the Bulgarian semost investigative journalists, ed that the fact that they had stayed cret service. Instead, during a week of continuous interrogation, he accused the "godfathers" of the Turk-Ugur Mumcu, the articles in the cused the "godfathers" of the Turkish mafia of having been behind the assessination attempt.

The two names he mentioned in particular were Abuzer Uguriu and lekir Celenk

Mr. Light had been stayed the involvement of more than they were not involved with Mr. Agea.

By September 1982, the Bulgarian and an authorities were displaying clear ed that Mr. Celenk had been stayed the same times as Mr. Celenk had been stayed the same times as Mr. Celenk had been stayed the same times as Mr. Celenk had been stayed the same times are the same times as Mr. Celenk had been stayed the same times are the same times as Mr. Celenk had been stayed the same times are the same times and the same times to flee supported their argument that they were not involved with Mr. Agea.

By September 1982, the Bulgarian and the direction the same times to flee supported their argument that they were not involved with Mr. Agea. ing in Sofia at the same time as Mr. interlocking Italian investigations Mr. Ugurlu, Mr. Agca said, had Agea and speculated that the two appeared to be taking and the talk men may have met.

of a Bulgarian connection to the assisted in his escape from Turkey

men may have met. to Bulgaria and the provision of The Rulgarian connection had "Yoginder Singh" and "Faruk Ozgun," Mr. Celenk's role had been to suspects in the case in the period garian news agency said Mr. Agea's NEXT: Agea changes his testimony It is worth pausing here to exam- papal plot.

his alleged accomplices in Novem-

Abuzer Ugurlu, named by Mr. Agea as the man who helped him escape to Bulgaria, was in prison in Turkey. He had surrendered to the Turkish martial law authorities in March 1981, two months before the attempted assassination of the pope, and was under investigation on amugging charges.

Mr. Celenk, meanwhile, was in

West Germany between May and September, according to his pass-port. He now claims that he was well aware of Mr. Agea's allega-tions against him but did not take them seriously. Referring to stamps in his pass-port, Mr. Celenk says he spent Oc-

tober in Yugoslavia and Austria and traveled to Bulgaria on Oct. 24, two days before a formal warrant for his arrest was issued by Mr. Martella. He has since been placed under observation by the Bulgarian authorities, who have refused to allow him to leave the country. The three Bulgarian officials who were to be named by Mr. Agea

as his "controls" had stayed on in Rome for many months after the failure of the assassination attempt in May 1981. The first to leave was The Italian Justice Ministry has the assistant military attaché at the embassy, Major (now Lieutenau)
Colonel) Zhelio Vasilev, who left
Italy on Aug. 27, 1982, which, according to him, marked the normal
end of his tour of duty.

depicted as a routine business trip to Solia. His return flight back to Rome, he told Italian investigators, The point could be relevant at a was booked for Nov. 26, but he canceled it at the last moment after hearing that he could be arrested.

Sergei I. Antonov, the deputy station manager of the Bulgarian state airline, Balkanair, had also remained on in Rome despite the fact that his own office had been tions against him in May 1982 on a searched by police in April 1982. Arrested in November 1982, he has been in detention in Italy for nearly.

All three Bulgarians later insist-Ugur Mumcu, the articles in the in Italy despite ample opportuni-

promise, he even 'confesses' that the pope,"

spying charges. After being sen-tenced to long prison terms, the Italians were eventually released unconditionally in 1984. Judge Martella spent the sum-mer of 1982 laboriously following

ca's credibility as a witness appears many of the details in his testimony checked out. One of the new leads enabled the magistrates to track down a sec-

magistrates to track down a sec-oad-string Gray Wolf living in Switzerland, Omer Bagci, who had helped Mr. Agea during his wan-derings around Western Europe. Picked up by Swiss police, Mr. Bagci confessed to hiding the 9mm pistol used in the shooting of the pope and delivering it to Mr. Agea at the Milan railroad station.

arrested in Frankfurt on Nov. 3 and eventually acknowledged that he had known Mr. Agea as "Mo-rat." He was extradited to Italy the The embassy's administrative offollowing January.
In the autumn of 1982, after a

ian magistrate, had been carried out under the direct supervision of three Bulgarian agents in Rome.

the Bulgarians ordered him to kill

In a move interpreted by many Italian commentators as a kind of insurance policy against such a de-velopment, the Bulgarian police arrested two Italian tourists on flimsy

up all the clues contained in the confessions of Mr. Agea the previons May. His opinion of Mr. Agto have been strengthened when

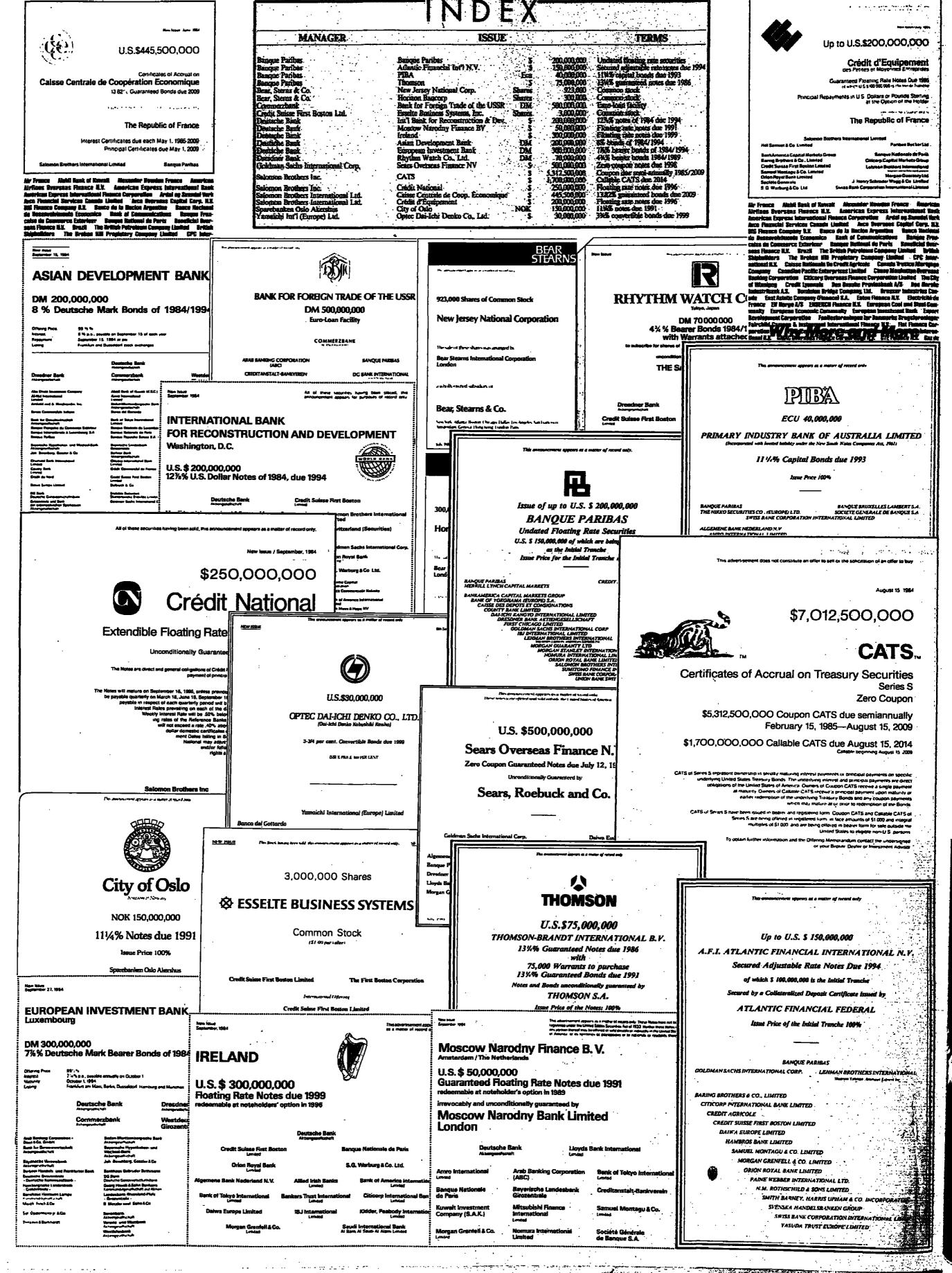
Mr. Agea's evidence also helped the West German police close in on Musa Serdar Celebi, the leader of the Frankfurt-based federation of Turkish rightists. Mr. Celebi was

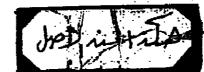
gap of almost six months, Mr. Agca started talking to Mr. Martella again. This time his allegations were even more sensational than they had been in May. The attempt on the pope's life, he told the Ital-

According to the Italian Foreign Ministry, it was not until Nov. 11 that Judge Martella inquired about the legal and diplomatic status of Messrs. Aivazov, Vasilev and Antonov as Bulgarian officials resident in Rome. Arrest warrants against the three Bulgarians were issued on Nov. 24.

At 9:30 A.M. on Nov. 25, Italian anti-terrorist police entered a nondescript five-story apartment building in Rome's Nomentana district. After a few moments, they emerged with Mr. Antonov, 34, in handcuffs. The arrest warrant accused him of having taken part directly in the attempted murder of Pope John Paul II in May 1981.

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IN BRIEF

Methane in Atmosphere is Increasing

New York (Combined Dispatches) — Methane, which scientists believe may be contributing to a slow warming of the Earth's surface, has been increasing in the atmosphere at an annual rate of 1.1 percent since in most remarkable research in 1977, a team of researchers at the University of California at Irvine archievements in recent years.

icarbon dioxide from the burning of fuels such as coal and gasoline is believed to be the principal substance that reflects heat back to the Earth, causing the so-called greenhouse effect. But, the researchers point out, methane is also a factor. The gas also plays a role in urban smog and the

depletion of ozone in the atmosphere.

Methane is released into the atmosphere by grazing animals in their digestion of cellulose and by biological action under water in flooded rice paddies and swamps. Both of these have been increasing because of the need to feed the Earth's rapidly growing population.

In New Zealand, one scientist has suggested a way to use some of this excess methane. David Lowe told a conference in Wellington that the daily output of flatulence from a single sheep contains enough methane to sower a small truck for 25 miles (40 kilometers). The only problem, apparently, is harnessing it.

Moderate Drinking Held Fetal Risk
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The first large-scale study of its kind shows
that even moderate drinking during pregnancy can affect the weight of a

fetns, scientists have reported.

Women who had as few as one or two drinks a day in the first three months of pregnancy risked giving birth to low-weight infants, according to the study, done by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. There appeared to be only a slight risk with less than one

Infants born at lower-than-normal weight are considered to have a greater risk for disease and death later in their lives. The researchers reantiqued that the study, which investigated 31,604 births, had not assessed the effects of diet and had not differentiated among various alcoholic beverages.

Drugs for Epilepsy Found Effective

BOSTON (AP) — Most epilepsy victims can look forward to lives that
are largely free of seizures, especially if their disease is brought under

control within the first two years, a new study has found.

The five-and-a-half-year study, conducted at King's College Hospital in Losdon, produced far more favorable results than other follow-ups of

epilepsy patients. The researchers, writing in the New England Journal of Medicine, attributed this finding to having followed a more typical cross section of epilepsy patients than had earlier studies. All of the patients in the study took seizure medicines, either phenty-loin or carbamazepine. After two years of treatment, it was found, about three-quarters of new epilepsy patients had been free of seizures for at least a year. During the entire follow-up, 82 percent of the patients had a two-year period in which they were completely seizure-free.

Syphilis in Newborns Rising in U. S.

CHICAGO (AP) — Syphilis cases among newborn infants in the United States jumped 38 percent from 1978 through 1982, even though proper prenatal treatment could have virtually eliminated the disease among newborns, researchers say.

In 1982, congenital syphilis afflicted 159 U.S. newborns, the researchers wrote in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Mothers of affected infants tended to be young and unmarried. Almost two-thirds had received no prenatal care, and the others had received substandard care, said the researchers, working for the National Centers for Disease

Syphilis is passed from mother to fetus with almost 100-percent certainty if the mother's illness is in the early, infectious stages and goes untreated. Unlike other sexually transmitted diseases, however, syphilis in newborns can be prevented or can be effectively treated while the infant is still in the womb, said the research team.

SCIENCE

Nobel-Winning Discovery: Honoring a 'Windfall' for Doctors

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service
TEW YORK — This year's achievements in recent years.

The practical applications of the discovery are already having a broad impact on most areas of medicine. As one of the winners, Dr. Cesar Milstein, has said, they are "a windfall of basic research."

Monoclonal antibodies are units of the immune system tailored by scientists in the laboratory to seek specific cells in the body.

One important part of the wind-fall referred to by Dr. Milstein is an improved accuracy in diagnosing ailments in fields ranging from ob-stetrics to geriatrics. The new techniques have opened up fresh avennes of research into infertility, brain disorders and diabetes.

Another part of the windfall affects research into devising new treatments for such chronic and devastating diseases as cancer and leukemia. The techniques have allowed identification of so-called T drink a day, but because there are still too many other unresolved cell subsets of lymphocytes, a form questions, the researchers advised women to avoid alcohol altogether of white blood cell.

Also, monoclonal antibody tech-

niques, by identifying T-4 lymphocytes as the cells destroyed in acquired immune deficiency syndrome, helped doctors recog-nize the first cases of AIDS in 1981. Moreover, monoclonal antibod-

ies have solved the crucial problem of precise reproducibility in the preparation of reagents, the sub-stances used in chemical reactions to measure and produce other sub-stances. As a result, monoclonal antibodies are now used so often in diagnostic tests, therapy and other essentials of medicine that the new techniques will account for an estimated \$500 million in sales this year and an estimated \$2 billion by 1990.

I HE windfall has come from the novel technique that Dr. Milstein, of the British Medical Research Council's laboratory in Cambridge, and his co-winners, Dr. Georges
J. F. Köhler, of the Basel Institute of Immunology in Switzerland, and Dr. Neils K. Jerne, professor emeri-tus at the Basel institue and formerly its director, developed in 1975. Through newer modifications, scientists can now make unlimited amounts of pure cloned antibody against almost any antigen. (Antibodies are the natural protective substances that the body forms to attack antigens, which are foreign substances such as microorgan-

The German-based BMW-one of the most

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The system includes "recognition" modules, which are pro-

In this way, a personalised car – with a special gear box, trans-

In the People's Republic of China, Wuhan's Number 2 Steel

grammed through a microwave signal. These signals determine which

IDentification) to handle the growing demand for customised cars.

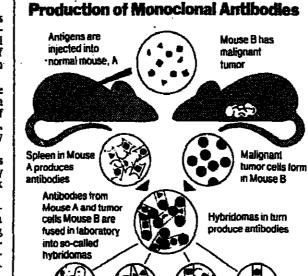
mission system, interior, and so on - can be included in the normal assembly line. The PREM.ID. system is readily adaptable to a wide range of needs, and has already been applied in the fields of agriculture,

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The body forms a specific anti- encounter technical problems in

The monoclonal antibodies are and industry for a researcher's capable of distinguishing mole-cules with subtle chemical differ-become a major issue in academic ences, such as the difference of just circles, because they have blurred a single amino acid in the sequence the distinctions between industry of hundreds within a substance. and academia.

Because the monoclonal anti-body technique allows scientists to THE following is a partial list of make pure antibodies against any the uses of monocional antibodies chosen antigen, Dr. Milstein has cited by the Nobel Committee and also said that "it is somewhat like selecting individual dishes out of a • Infectious diseases. Tests for

first in the form of antitoxins such treating specific conditions. Also, as in the prevention of diphtheria. the techniques have led to the rec-But impurities in the production ognition of differences in viral different antigens detected on the processes limited or precluded their strains that were not previously apsurface of sperm in the process of widespread application.

monoclonal antibodies has revolu-tionized the field, the antibodies monoclonal antibody techniques also called Type I diabetes, may be can still be tedious to prepare, and that also offer the hope for imthere are limitations to the tech- provements in vaccines against nique because scientists sometimes other diseases.

body against each antigen, and no one knows how many antibodies Ironically, the commercial sucover a million," Dr. Milstein has basic research has led to increased competition between universities

very elaborate menu: antibodies à hepatitis B and streptococcal infeca carte."
tions have been improved, and docDoctors have used antibodies tors have been guided to more apsince the end of the last century, at propriate choices of antibiotics in preciated, and the resulting tests Now, with the new techniques, have made it easier to study of four that are specific for the front scientists have come closer to a many infections. Problems of inter-longtime goal of the "magic bullet" pretation, reproducibility and stan-that Paul Erlich sought at the rum dardization, resulting partly from of the 20th century. Doctors have the unavoidable diversity of the been trying to link drugs and toxins antibodies detected by older tests, techniques with other processes to to monoclonal antibodies in the have always haunted virologists. identify hormones and the horhope of hitting only the cells affected by cancer or other diseases while sparing healthy cells.

Monocional antibody techniques mone receptor sites on the surface have helped overcome many of cells. Such studies have adsparing healthy cells. Although the development of vances leading to the possibility of disorders and have helped doctors

 Cancer, A major limitation of autoimmune disorders may be anti-cancer therapies has been the caused by the production of antibodies that go awry and attack one's own body. Using monoclonal lack of their specificity for cancer the body can make. There are "well cess of products derived from the cells. Many drugs and radiation antibody techniques, anti-antibodies have successfully thwarted extherapy have a narrow range between effectiveness and toxicity. perimental autoimmune disease,

• Brain reserach. Monoclonal Cancer researchers are now trying to harness drugs and toxins to monoclonal antibodies to produce much more potent weapons than scientists detect the different carare now available. At the same bohydrates that are involved in the time, cancer researchers have been using these techniques to identify in cell-to-cell interactions. Such re-

Cells in the process of being fused, below, are

formed from antibody-producing spieen cells

of normal Mouse A and cancer cells of Mouse

B. Resulting hybrids produce antibodies that

have many revolutionary medical uses.

antigens specific to the surface of cancer cells, and thereby to develop tests to detect metastasis, the spread of tiny clumps of cells in the pody beyond their original source. Such steps would help improve the accuracy of cancer diagnosis and

• Infertility. The cause of many cases of infertility is unknown, and doctors are exploring the role of the different antigens detected on the fertilization. Scientists have found entire head and the tail of sperm. Endocrinology. Researchers have coupled monoclonal antibody

pus, rheumatoid arthritis and other

origin during early development.

• Kidney disease. The cause of most kidney disorders is unknown. Scientists have developed monoclonal antibodies against specific anatomical components of the kidney in the hope that they will improve knowledge of the organ and the diseases that affect it.

 Allergies. Anubodies may produce allergic symptoms when a susceptible individual is exposed to pollen. The production of antihodies against pollen has been prevented in animal experiments by antiantibodies.

• Organ transplantation. Improvement in tissue typing lests may lead to improved results in the transplanting of kidneys, hearts and other organs.

 Heart disease. Researchers are experimenting with monoclonal antibody techniques to try to preserve cells during a heart attack.

CAUTION is needed in limiting the expectations of the benefits derived from monoclonal antibody

The tests may be too specific recognizing only a particular virus or subtype, when what may be required is an antibody reacting with all viruses of a group. It might be necessary to use a "cocktail" of several monoclonal antibodies reacting with different subtypes for

antibody techniques have helped diagnostic purposes. Moreover, Dr. Nathaniel B. Brown of the University of Califoreveryday fuel needs of brain cells and to show their important roles may be difficult to assess the safety and efficacy of monoclonal antibody products when they are coninherited brain disorders might pled with drugs and toxins. Such combinations may be unpredictably dangerous, Dr. Brown has suggested, and thus "the specificity gens in some brain tumors and can- and safety of a monoclonal antibody product needs rigorous evaluthe body, such as the adrenal gland ation in every application" in mediand blood cells. The similarity is cine, he said.

Parasitic Diseases Target of Program

The Associated Press

→ HICAGO — The MacArthur Foundation will contribute \$20 million to fight malaria-carrying mosquitoes, the African tsetse fly, hookworms and other organ-isms that are causing parasitic illnesses in three billion people, foundation officials announced. "Diseases caused by parasites af-

sults have led to theories that some

also be due to a failure in the matu-

ration of specific brain cells. Also,

doctors have detected similar anti-

cers that develop in other areas of

flict more than half the world's people," Dr. Jonas Salk said in announcing the research program. Dr. Salk, best known for developing a polio vaccine, heads the foundation's health committee.

Twelve medical-research groups in five states and three foreign nations will participate in the the program, which is expected to particu-larly benefit the Third World

Parasitic diseases occur in all nations, but especially the tropical regions of Africa, Asia, India, Polynesia and Latin America.

Malaria is probably the the best known of the parasitic diseases, but ascariasis, an intestinal obstruction that causes iaundice and death, is the most widespread, with one bil-



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automation to improve its efficiency quality and use of raw materials. The Philips electronic weighing and batching system, which now forms the sophisticated heart of the factory, is responsible for the automatic and precise addition of the necessary additives.

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PHILIPS

For Peace in South Africa

By awarding this year's Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Norwegian Nobel Committee recognizes "the courage and heroism shown by black South Africans in their use of peaceful methods in the struggle against apartheid."

Like last year's award to Lech Walesa, this year's choice makes the point that peace is more than the absence of war between states: peace also depends on the quality of relations between governors and the governed. The Po-lish Communist regime fought Mr. Walesa and Solidarity with martial law. South Africa's ruling minority uses troops, truncheons and

banning orders to enforce its hateful system of racial inequality. Underscoring the implicit parallel between apartheid and communism, Pretoria's anti-Communist crusaders aped a classic Kremlin style and greeted the Nobel news as a non-event. Fortunately their monopoly over information is far from complete.

Bishop Tutu's prize honors the best in South Africa, black and white. It honors the tradition of peaceful struggle in the face of the ugliest provocation. It sustains the hope of change without chaos and bloodshed. A wiser South African government would embrace his cause. The present one makes it necessary.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On a June day in 1982, outside a cathedral in the black township of Soweto, a huge white policeman beating an elderly black man with a stick suddenly found himself confronted by a small black man in clerical robes who held a cross aloft until the beating stopped. It was Bishop Desmond Tutu, performing, at high risk, the mission of mercy and justice for which he now receives the Nobel Peace Prize, Never has the honor gone to a worthier person than this 53-year-old Anglican bishop, perhaps the most widely accepted black critic of apartheid permitted to operate in his country today.

Two qualities distinguish Bishop Tutu. The first is the purity and force of the moral passion he directs at South Africa's system of legalized racism. The second is his deep commitment to nonviolence. So outrageous and total is apartheid's assault on human dignity that it is always a marvel to Westerners that there are any blacks left in South Africa with the magnanimity and patience to support peaceful change. Bishop Tutu is one. He has a vision of a society in which individuals, equal already in God's eyes, become equal as well in the eyes of the law. He accepts "that things may come to such a pass that people feel compelled to resist them violently. My purpose is to try to keep that to a minimum

While millions of South African blacks will probably find in this Nobel award encouragement for the cause of racial equality, many whites, especially Afrikaners, will see it as one more intervention by a hostile outside world. It is too bad that their inability to understand is so rock hard and so deep. For surely this is a moment when a wise South African leader would respond in another way. President P.W. Botha portrays himself as a reformer, but his new constitution utterly ignores blacks and drew minimal Asian and "colored" support. At his inauguration last month he held open, in his maddeningly hedged fashion, the possi-bility at least of political consultations with blacks. Bishop Tutu is a fit interlocutor —

proven, everywhere respected and justly so. President Botha can easily denounce the bishop and his Nobel prize. How much better would be for all South Africans, not least whites, if he could bring himself to speak of the bishop and his prize in a way that indicated some understanding of the moral fervor of the man and of the torment that the policy of apartheid brings not only to South African blacks but to people everywhere. That torment and Desmond Tutu's fervor to end it are what the award of the Nobel prize is all about.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Promise of La Palma

Words tell a lot about the mood in El Salvador now that President Duarte has met leftist guerrillas in La Palma. Suddenly, insurgents who had been "terrorists" in official broadcasts were "the ones who had taken up arms." As politely, the rebel radio dropped references to "the puppet Duarte" and spoke of the "regime of Jose Napoleon Duarte."

Bitterer words, and deeds, will have to be swallowed before these adversaries can end a civil war that has claimed 50,000 lives in five years. But just possibly the actors will become captives of the hopes they have aroused by promising to "humanize" the conflict through a peace commission and a second meeting in late November. Something very like that hap-pened after Egypt's President Anwar Sadat flew to Jerusalem to acknowledge the existence and humanity of Israel. All such parallels are treacherous, but there is a touch of Sadat in the holdness of Mr. Duarte's leap.

Mr. Duarte's invitation to the guerrillas was his own idea, according to Thomas Pickering, the U.S. ambassador in San Salvador. Taken by surprise, Mr. Duarte's U.S. partners are clambering aboard the peace convoy. President Reagan calls the talks "momentous." The State Department detects vindication for its promotion of the spring elections that Mr. Duarte won. If these negotiations prove successful there is vindication enough for all U.S. factions: the administration for its persistent effort to boister the San Salvador government, and its critics for insisting that the aid be conditioned on taming the death squads and curbing coup-minded rightists.

That Mr. Duarte's timing was right seems to be confirmed by the minimal quibbling in arranging the meeting at a week's notice. All concerned had ample chance to seize pretexts to stay away, but all came except a guerrilla ander who blamed logistics, not politics. Now they face competing ideas for letting elections resolve a military conflict that nei-

ther side seems strong enough to win soon.

The rebels have insisted all along that their price for participation is a share of power in an interim regime. That demand has been repeatedly rejected by Mr. Duarte, who wants the opposition to lay down arms and take its chances in next year's local elections. There may just be room between these positions for a bargain that would give the left a voice in an electoral commission with some security powers to assure a peaceful plebiscite.

There is nothing hypothetical about-the left's obsession with security. The death squads, although in abeyance, are still intact. And as El Salvador's first elected civilian president in five decades, Mr. Duarte still rules by military sufferance. Human rights abuses have abated, but the suspicious killing of civilians in military operations continues.

It was with an eye to these realities that Mr. Duarte chose the date for his rendezvous in La Palma. Monday was the fifth anniversary of the coup led by reformist officers against a despotic military dictatorship. But within months a military backlash promoted by the hard right ended the experiment and ignited the civil war. The promise of change in 1979 was aborted by repression and the rise of the insurgency. El Salvador's friends now need above all to protect this new promise against the inevitable reaction from both extremes.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

South Africans on Bishop Tutu

His fearless courage and his public statements, which have often discomforted those whose consciences they disturb, have sometimes hidden a man of deep Christian conviction and humility who cries easily at the hurts of his people. [The Nobel Prize places him] among the great men of South African history. - From a communique issued by

the South African Council of Churches. Tutu stands for anything but peace. His

actions seldom correspond to the image he likes to present. [The award is] one of the most amazing [in Nobel history]. - Beeld (Johannesburg).

If this had been a country like Nazi Germany, Bishop Tutu would not have been around

to carry on his campaign. But that is not something that would strike him. We fear that instead of being a shepherd of God's flock, he is going to be even more political now. - The Citizen (Johannesburg).

'Morality Is Very Important'

Apart from highlighting the Irish issue, it does not appear that the IRA has achieved any constructive results with its terrorist acts. Morality is very important to any political cause. In using such unscrupulous means, the IRA has forfeited whatever claim to legitimacy [it] might have had. If there is to be a solution to the Irish problem, it will have to come through negotiation and not senseless violence.

1934: Monarchist Labels in Vienna

VIENNA - Possibilities of a Hapsburg resto-

ration were convincingly refuted [on Oct. 17] when the police and Heimwehr men in uni-

form were mobilized to pick up little paper labels strewn about in the inner city. The paper

slips were red and white, the Austrian colors,

and carried the inscription: "Our motto is the

Emperor Motto." As soon as they were discov-

ered, forces were sent out in numbers to pick them up in a hurry before this new disease

- The Straits Times (Singapore).

FROM OUR OCT. 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Spaniard Is Mourned in Paris PARIS — The demonstration in Paris [on Oct. 17] against the execution in Barcelona [on Oct. 13] of Francisco Ferrer, the radical leader, passed off without any serious breach of the public peace. It had been announced that its organizers guaranteed the maintenance of or-der and had established their own police to see that the procession should not approach the Spanish Embassy. The entire police was mobi-lized, and the Republican Guard, mounted and on foot, was on duty. The procession,

King Alfonso. On arriving at the place de la

Concorde it dispersed without disturbance.

could infect the general public. Since the Nazis which numbered about 30,000, marched along inaugurated propaganda by paper slips, which singing revolutionary songs and indulging in shouts hostile to the Spanish Government and innocent-looking promenaders let fall in the streets in the dark hours, all political groups have made use of this method. The monarchist

slips were shown no mercy.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chaurman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

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Tutu's Prize: Less Victory Than Warning

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts

— Bishop Desmond Tutn's
Nobel Peace Prize publicizes the predicament of South Africa's black majority. Denied political partici-pation and citizenship in their own country, blacks yearn for the liberty

that Bishop Tutu champions. Polls show that South Africa's most popular black leader is Nelson Mandela, jailed since 1963 for his leadership of the African National Congress (now a guerrilla organiza-tion based outside the country), but Bishop Tutu has emerged in recent years as the country's most widely respected above-ground leader. A slight, owlish man with a ready

smile and quick wit, Bishop Tum, was the Anglican dean of Johannesburg and later bishop of Lesotho before he became general secretary of the South African Council of Churches. The council is the country's main ecumenical body, representing 12 million churchgoers, of whom 88 percent are black.

For several years the government, angered by his opposition, has refused to grant him a passport. In the past two years he has been permitted to travel frequently to Europe and the United States on temporary

His message has become more vigorous as the white minority has continued to ignore the political as-pirations of the black majority. Last month South Africa scrapped its 74-year-old British-style constitution in favor of a new system that provides limited political participation for "coloreds" and for Asians of Indian and Pakistani descent. but nothing for blacks. Bishop Tutu was among those who urged whites, "coloreds" and Asians to refuse to vote for the constitution and the delegates to the new parliament. He has bitterly criticized the forced movement of black land-holders from their ancestral villages to desolate government-designated "homelands." These overcrowded sinkholes of poverty represent only 13 percent of South Africa's land,

yet the 22 million blacks are nearly 80 percent of the population. There are 2.7 million "coloreds,"

By Robert L. Rotberg

800,000 Asians and only 4.6 million whites in South Africa. The black population is growing at a rate dou-ble that of whites. By the year 2000 there will be about 36 million blacks and only 5.3 million whites. About 75 percent of all blacks will live in the cities, whereas now only about

half live in urban areas. Bishop Tutu has pointed to that disparity and urged the white government to take heed. The reforms that he has demanded are more moderate than those demanded by the African National Congress. He is nevertheless regarded as a radical

by supporters of the government.

Bishop Tutu's compassion and tirelessness are evident. For some time he has demanded that the government regard blacks as citizens; abolish the pass laws that greatly restrict blacks' mobility within South Africa, causing the arrest of

300.000 each year, lift controls on where blacks may live, and greatly increase the amount of money spent on their education.

He has warned the government that its failure to end apartheid and its continued denial of political and human rights would lead to riots. After the recent violence in black towns near Johannesburg, in which at least 80 persons died and several thousand were injured, he again urged the government to cease its commitment to a divided society.

The Nobel Prize serves to focus the beacon of world concern on South Africa's treatment of its majority, but Bishop Tutu knows that he must continue to try to shift the government toward a more realistic posture gradually. Realism is a hallmark of his message.

So is the courage that he has dis-played in the face of hostility from

the government and individuals. The Nobel award will not shift his fundamental emphasis away from

Chiefs Pass.

The Mogul

Remains

By Kai Bird

and Max Holland

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON - No one

W knows the real wealth of Egypt's Osman Ahmed Osman. His

nephew, Ismail Osman, says the com-

up to \$1.6 billion but that the elder

Osman "does not control anything...

himself directly." Observers outside

the family believe that his assets and

At the heart of the family empire is

Arab Contractors Company, which

Osman-owned companies in bank-

products, food processing and real-estate employ another 40,000. Nasser "nationalized" Mr. Os-

man's domestic operations but allowed him to retain the foreign oper-

ations of Arab Contractors. In the 1960s the company's contracts in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, Libya-

and Iraq became extremely lucrative.

When Sadat succeeded Nasser in

1970 he turned to Mr. Osman, who

became a friend and companion. Lat-

er a son of Mr. Osman was married to

Sadat's 14-year-old daughter. In 1974

Mr. Osman was appointed minister

of reconstruction and housing.

Arab Contractors flourished under

Sadat's infitah (opening) economic

policies. As a cabinet minister Mr.

Osman canceled a statute that prohibited any single private firm from receiving more than \$100,000 in gov-

By 1976 Mr. Osman was meeting opposition in the National Assembly

The cabinet proposed that a tariff

exemption be withdrawn. Mr Osman

fought to preserve it and he lost. Sadat reshuffled the cabinet and Mr.

Osman was out - or so it seemed. In

retrospect, Mr. Osman seems only to "

have adopted a lower profile As his --

closest adviser, Mr. Osman accompa-

Milad Hanna, an engineer and one -

of 1,500 writers, intellectuals and ...

technocrats arrested by Sadat in-

1981, believes the only reason he and-

several members of the National As-

sembly were arrested was their role in ;

seeking to oust Mr. Osman from the

Mr. Osman has adapted. He has close ties to the Moslem Brotherhood. Last year he married his sec-

ond son to the daughter of Abdeing

Azim Loukma, a prominent leader of

the Brotherhood who was imprisoned]

and others like him. Employees of

Arab Contractors are the highest

paid in the country. In a society note,

rious for bureaucracy and fatalism, in-his workers achieve their goals. They

have long worked on an incentive

basis. Ismail Osman explains: "If our ~

estimate was \$1 million and the employees can do it for \$900,000, the get to divide among themselves a per

centage of the savings."

centage of the savings."

Mr. Osman is associated with Egypt's return to a market economy—a development heartily endorsed by the U.S. government and the IMF.

Third World capitalism can differ from that of modern industrial security is the same weak or money islant. The

eties. Institutions to check excesses are weak or nonexistent. The business mores of huge enterprises tent to be those of the small towns and villages from which the new generation of tycoons have only recently sprung. What is seen as influence pedding, corruption and ruthless press in the West is often remarks.

ness in the West is often regarded differently in the Third World.

Many of the modern utans me

differently in the Third World.

for years by Nasser. Egypt is dependent on Mr. Osman

cabinet. Ismail Osman deales that.

nied Sadat to Jerusalem in 1977.

ernment contracts annually.

employs more than 60,000 people.

ing, insurance, wood and aluminum

control are considerable.

reconciliation in honor. Nor will it alter the fundamental face of apartheid. The government has too much at stake: the survival of a white-run country. The Nobel Prize is not an indication that the

struggle will now be altered or that a

victory for Africa is at hand. At the end of Allen Paton's 1947 novel "Cry, the Beloved Country" a black preacher says: "I have one great fear in my heart, that one day when they turn to loving they will find we are turned to hating." Bishop Tutu has the same fear. He is dedicated to persuading the government to begin the process of serious reform before it is too late.

The writer is a professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

'We Who Are Oppressed Will Be Free'

T HE indisputable point is that we who are oppressed will be free. That is not in question. The logic of history, even Afrikaner his-tory, dictates that this is so. All that the whites can do is decide whether they want freedom to come reasonably, peacefully or through blood-shed and armed struggle. Those are the only options available. [P.W.] Botha can play a decisive

role by opting for a bold policy of change. Anything else will fail. He can never satisfy the right wing. So he should go all out to win the world and the rest of South Africa by opting for political power-sharing. Unrest, in the schools and on the labor front, is endemic in our country and will continue to be so until political power-sharing becomes a reality. More and more blacks are

becoming disillusioned as those of us calling for change by peaceful means have our credibility eroded by the authorities' often brutal and excessive action. Calls for peaceful change are being answered by tear

By Desmond Tutu This excerpt is from a column by Bishop Tutu that appeared on this page on Oct. 7, 1981:

gas, police dogs, bullets, detention without trial and banning orders. The authorities are growing in in-transigence; belatedly Mr. Botha wants to demonstrate that he is tough and cannot be trilled with.

He is too late because he has not

come to terms with the determination bordering on recklessness of black youth who openly flaunt the emblems of the outlawed African National Congress. He cannot con-trol the militancy of black labor unions, which are going to be the power to watch. There will be more and more police harassment, ban-nings and detentions, but these will not deter those who are determined

to become free.

Multinational corporations are not yet involved in the business of helping to destroy apartheid. They

have done some good things for their employees, but all within the framework of apartheid, and really no more than what a good employer should have been doing. Ultimately their efforts are improvements and not changes. They are making apartheid more comfortable rather than dismantling it.

The international community must make up its mind whether it wants a peaceful resolution of the South African crisis. If it does, then let it apply pressure — diplomatic, political, but above all economic on the South African government to persuade it to go to the negotiating table with the authentic leaders of all sections of the South African population before it is too late.

Maybe it is too late, judging from the conduct of the Reagan administration. If so, then what [former Prime Minister John] Vorster called the alternative too ghastly to contemplate is upon us. But hope springs eternal

The Washington Post

The Trend Seems to Be Republican

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — These have been days that caused tongues to click, lips to purse, brows to furrow and fists to cleach in both parties. For at least one of President Rea-

gan's most trusted confidents, there were signs of trouble even before the-Louisville debate. This confidant thought it was out of character undignified and unpresidential — for Mr. Reagan to refer to his opponent

as "what's-his-name."
Since the Louisville debate, Republicans talk less about this being a "realigning" election. But they may be mistaken, at least in this sense: We may not be on the eve of a realigning election, we may be in the middle of a realigning era that no trivial event, such as a debate, can disrupt.

For Mr. Mondale these have been the most satisfying days of his long march. The debate was the first moment since January when his courtship of the electorate did not go unrewarded. Until then the more he campaigned the more "negatives" be-came attached to him in polls. That pattern changed after the debate. But not much else changed. The "270 problem" — electoral votes, that is — is as intractable as before.

In the afterglow of Mr. Mondale's debate performance it was almost possible for Democrats to dream of President Mondale. Did I say dream? It may have been a nightmare for Gary Hart and Mario Cuomo. Mr. Hart would have to run for re-election to the Senate in 1986. After you have been the lion of New Hamp-shire, the star of Super Toesday and the toast of California, it is hell to go

B OSTON — From the female side of the political gender gap we hear concerns about women's rights.

the fairness issue and especially

peace. From the male side we hear

concerns about leadership, tough-

ness, strength. Indeed, there are peo-ple ready to dub the gender gap with a new name: the macho gap.

What is most intriguing about the difference between male and female voting preferences is that they run

strongest among the young. A New York Times-CBS News poll showed

that among 18-to-29-year-olds, men prefer the Republican ticket by 57

percent to 30, while women prefer the

Any gap among young men and women is worth looking at. This is the

mating age, when the motivation to

find some meeting of the minds and

lives is greatest. But if it is a macho

gap that hinges on what has been

called the "swagger" factor, it is par-

Democratic ticket 46-41.

ticularly worth a stare.



back and beg for votes in Pagosa Springs, Colorado. And Mr. Cuomo would have to run for governor again. Albany has many charms, but ... (My hunch is that Mr. Cuomo will

rum again in any case. He will pledge to serve a full term, which is fine. But he will mean it. He, like me, has a picture of Thomas More on his wall. I, unlike Mr. Coomo, have a flicker of sympathy for Henry VIII, who found More exasperatingly stiff-necked.)

But the odds against a Mondale

administration remain high, for reasons that have little to do with Walter Mondale personally and much to do with his being a Democrat. That is an imprudent thing to be in a Republi-can presidential era, which Horace Busby says this is.

Mr. Busby, a Tory Democrat from
Texas who served in Lyndon John-

son's White House, is now a Wash-

Is This Macho Gap the Male Backlash?

By Ellen Goodman.

of the women's movement was the

notion that as men and women led

more similar lives they would have more in common. Another was that

macho-ism would gradually become

extinct, as its favorite sons retired

gracefully from active duty.

Now we are told that young men

are attracted specifically to the wood-

cutting barbell-toting horse-riding

Soviet-baiting, marine-landing idea of a president. And that these men

are drawn to a mythic father figure,

in the form of a man older than their

own fathers. Is this some sort of reac-

It is risky to generalize from a

polling difference, but I have the

sense that we are witnessing the polit-

ical expression of private conflict.

The polisters have told us that young

men generally agree with young

tion, the much-heralded backlash?

Among the idealistic assumptions

ington consultant who writes one of the town's most interesting newsletters, in part because his pocket calculator never sleeps. He reports that in 1980 some voter cast the billionth vote since 1856 for a presidential candidate of the Republican or Demo-cratic parties. (More than half the billion have been cast since 1952.) In this, "the oldest continuous political competition in the world," the popular vote split has been amazingly even. During these 124 years each party has received more than 500 million votes: Republicans 51 per-

cent, Democrats 49 percent.

Republicans lead in elections won. 19 to 13. And 54 percent of the electoral votes have gone to Republicans, 46 percent to Democrats. There have been eras of lopsided dominance. From 1860 to 1928 Republicans won

women on the issues, whether they are talking about the bomb or the deficit. What they disagree about is

Young women today are psycholo-

gically outlitted with briefcases and

fancy underwear, with assorted outfits suitable for managing by day and loving by night —all charged on their

very own American Express card. Even the new Miss America, whose

hobby is collecting soap, describes a career as part of her traditional val-

ues. Many women have dealt with

ambivalence by simply incorporating all the old and new female images

double messages of the age and of the women in their lives. They have been

told to be strong but not dominating,

to be vulnerable but not weak, to be

caring but above all not a wimp.

Most young men accept the need for

trust and peacekeeping at home, but they may remain more suspicious

than women of the hostility and

My sense is that these men are

attracted by both the Mario Cuomo

peacekeeping "(amily" man and by the Reagan swagger. Like women,

they would rather not choose be-

tween images but include them all in

So at the bottom of this gender gap

there is a distinct majority of young men who like the swagger. Many of

the women they are likely to know

and love and marry are uneasy with

that posture. It makes me wonder what body language their generation will be able to share.

Washington Post Writers Group.

some fanciful creature.

toughness of the world "out there."

Men have also been living with the

into one (often impossible) ideal.

the image, the image of maleness.

From 1932 through 1948 Democrats had the strongest dominance yet recorded - 83 percent. In the four elections beginning in 1968 Republicans have won 74 per-

cent. The 1932-1948 Democratic dominance was really FDR's one-man show: In 1948 Harry Truman did not even get a majority of the popular vote. (Since 1944 no Northem liberal Democratic candidate for president has received a majority of the popular vote. The only two Demand Jimmy Carter, barely, in 1976 were from states of the Confederacy.) If Mr. Reagan wins this year and a Republican wins in 1988. Republicans will govern at least until 1992, establishing a 40-year dominance under four elected presidents. Since 1920 seven of the 15 elections

have been landslides, with the winner getting more than 400 electoral votes, as in 1980. But in the elections immediately after four of those seven, the party that had won the landslide was defeated (1932, 1960, 1968, 1976). Therefore, Mr. Busby may see more inevitability than history will admit. In recent days a small event, the Louisville debate, has caused many people, including bored journalists nungry for a more stimulating story, to exaggerate the fluidity of Ameri-can politics. So it is salutary to be reminded of the length and steadi-

ness of the pendular movements. The electorate believes certain things, not capriciously, and the parties stand for certain things, not frivolously. These things, not 90-minute episodes, govern politics. And they make the electorate move more like

maple syrup than mercury. Washington Post Writers Group.

share the blame for their countries economic and political difficulties. This was true of Iran under the share and it is true now in Egypt.

A classified U.S. State Department cable, written on the energy is the least of the l cable, written on the eve of the Iran-an revolution, suggests the dilemma "Just as there was little incentive in the United States to do something about the 19th-century robber baroase while the popular myth that anyone could become a robber baron has currency, most Iranians, hardly immune to the lure of a fast rial, were for local undistributed by the currency.

> to get rich overnight."
> Still, in a society with as few ecolor nomic success stories as Egypt, calls talists like Mr. Osman are a target for the disgruntled — small business men, intellectuals, Moslem funds mentalists and the man on the street Third World societies are fragilis Institutions are less developed; des parities between rich and poor all greater; the social problems are not remotely comparable. In such a situation, the possibility exists that revolution, not evolution, will ultimately society's response to excess.

for long undisturbed by the question able fortunes that were being made around them ... Many Iranians took a kind of charvinistic pride its some of their countrymen's ability to get rich overnight."

The writers, who co-author a mu ly column on international affairs the Nation, contributed this comments to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR fighting against military power, the deterrence doctrine and Wettribten

Germans and History

Regarding "Yes, West Germany Wants German Unity" (Oct. 13) by Minister of State Alois Mertes: Mr. Mertes may speak for the gen-

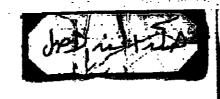
eration approaching the grave, but younger Germans could not care less about reunification. They have lived with the border that Hitler and his henchmen helped to create. They can go on living with it, just as they can live with Austria and Switzerland as separate states. Moreover, those among them who know history tend to lear efforts toward reunification. KARL-AUGUST HENNICHE

Baden Baden, West Germany.

We Germans are by no means better than ordinary Americans, but millions of us are in a state of awaking - the expanding U.S.-Soviet and race. We indeed fear the expected election victory of Mr. Reagan. Our own historical experience makes us fear the terrible effects of nationalism, irrationality and pseudo-religious mystification in politics. JENS ROHWER

Lübeck, West Germany,

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signoture, name and full ad-dress. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



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Denand For OPEC Oi Fails To Rise

By Randa Takieddiné

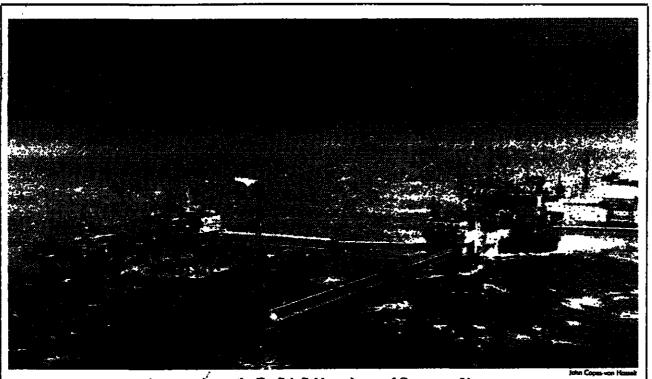
PARIS - Since ministers of the aganization of Petroleum, Exportng Countries met in July/and disussed the weakness of the oil mar-ket and the need to stirk to their individual production quotas, various officials have been overoptimistic in their forecast on the recovery of oil demand in the fourth quarter of this year.

They had predicted demand for OPEC oil in the fourth quarter to reach about 19 million to 19.5 million barrels a day, opening the door for the organization to raise its production quota from the current 17.5 million barrels a lay. "Such an additional share," sail the Kuwaiti oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, "would be negotiated in an extraordinary meeting of the organization at the end of October. Well-informed souces indicated on October 17 that an extraordinary meeting would take place on October 28 in Gerrya.

Although the oil market is slightly improving, with spot oil prices firming up, compired to what they were two months ago when light crudes were selling \$4 below their official level, this slight improvement does not really indicate that OPEC's wishful minking is materializing. Prices of oil on the spot market are still below the official

The situation of the oil market has taken a completely opposite trend-from what it was 10 years ago when the Western world was tremendously vulnerable to a shortage of oil sipplies. It is interesting to note that at the peak of the tanker war in the Gulf between Iraq and Iran, despite frequent attacks on oil

(Continued on Page 12)



A stormy day at the Ecofisk field southwest of Stavenger, Norway.

Natural Gas: Now It's a Buyers' Market

By Jetome D. Davis

COPENHAGEN -On Oct. 1, Queen Margrethe of Denmark turned the valves of the Danish North Sea gas pipeline, commencing deliveries of Danish gas to the national grid. It is anticipated that this gas will supply 15 to 20 percent of Danish energy needs, roughly the same prosortion as elsewhere in Europe excluding the hetherlands and Britain.

Yet me presence of royalty could not fully dispel ne problems into which this project had run. Ititial deliveries could not be absorbed by the narkets for which they were originally intendd. The price paid for the gas, indexed to gas, il and fuel-oil prices, was many times the price anticipated when the project was begun in 199. Domestic sales had largely failed, industral sales were lagging. To market the gas, the sate-owned Danish Oil and Natural Gas Co. ad entered into a hasty contract with the Dantransportation and threats to tankers in Gulf waters, the international otherwise unsalable gas, thus underwriting the oil market remained unaffected by economics of the gas project through electrical

(Continued on Page 12) Tale increases to Danish customers.

transmission companies, obliged to take previously contracted for amounts of high-priced natural gas, have renewed emphasis on "low end-use value" applications of the fuel, as in electrical power generation. Current surpluses have been aggravated by the coming on stream of projects undertaken in the late 1970s and early 1980s and by newly contracted amounts of

Yet, in another sense, the seller's market of a few years ago has developed into a buyer's market. Forecasts of natural gas supplies cur-rently under contract could match demand in the 1980s, possibly into the 1990s, and there are considerable noncontracted amounts that should be up for the taking.

Old gas exporters have changed policies. The Dutch, far from phasing out their export role as planned, have actually been willing to extend existing contracts and place an additional 3.8 existing contracts and place an additional 3.8

Jerome D. Davis is professor of economics and billion cubic meters ennual quantity on the planning at Roskilde University in Denmark.

While differences between continental gas

Dutch export market. Norwegian deliveries of markets are substantial, there is much in the Danish experience that is common to them all. Norwegians have reserves in Sleipner (300 billor cubic meters) and the gigantic Troll field (some 1.200 trillion cubic meters). These reserves, plus discoveries at Haltenbanken and elsewhere, have secured Norwegian status as the European exporter of consequence.

Algeria has major liquefied natural gas contracts with the French, Belgians and Spaniards, and is capable of expanding its throughput in the trans-Mediterranean pipeline from the current 2.2 billion cubic meters to 11 billion or even 16 billion cubic meters a year in the future. Soviet gas is playing a growing role on the Continent. It is an important source of supply for the German and Italian markets, and else where is assuming an increasing "spot market"

This richesse of gas poses problems. There is (Continued on Next Page)

The West Has Achieved Oil Security — For Now

By Joseph Stanislaw and Daniel Yergin

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts - A few years ago, t would have been unthinkable that attacks on tankers in the Gulf would barely excite a flicker of interest in the world oil market. The current surprising calm results from the fact that the goal of the 1970s — energy security — has, at least for this part of the 1980s, become a reality.

New dangers could arise from major upheavals in the Gulf or a shift in the balance of power within the region. But, in the meantime, the world has become almost accustomed to the Iran-Iraq war. Iran's moment of greatest superiority seems to have passed, and the war looks more like a stalemate — a status quo of persistent but manageable uncertainty.

The underlying market fundamentals give good reason for confidence. Two significant cushions, which did not exist in the 1970s, now provide protection against disruption. First, the world oil market is dominated by a surplus of about 11 million barrels a day of capacity out of total capacity of about 53-56 million barrels a day. The non-Communist dependence upon the Gulf has fallen from 41 percent in 1979 to 20 percent today. Still, those numbers are not quite as reassuring as they might look at first glance — out of the surplus of 11 million barrels a day, about 8 million barrels are located within the Gulf.

Currently, about 7.5 million to 7.8 million barrels a day flow out of the Gulf via the Stait of Hormuz. Approximately 3.3 million barrels a day of additional capacity — "surge capacity" — has been identified around the world, although there is some question as to how rapidly that extra production could be called into production. A further 1 multion to 12 million barrels a day could be exported through underutilized oipelines in Saudi Arabia.

Moreover, a consensus has emerged from the last year that the Strait of Hormuz could not be closed and traffic disrupted for any significant period of time. Any such attempt would trigger strong efforts to protect transport by a consortium of consumer and producer countries.

The second cushion is in the form of the build-up or strategic stocks of oil on the part of the consuming countries. While mandated in 1974 by the original treaty that set up the International Energy Agency (IEA), these stocks have only become a significant

(Continued on Next Page)

Dr. Joseph Stanislaw is director of international ecoomics for Cambridge Research Associates, Paris. Dr. Daniel Yergin is president of Cambridge Energy Research Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts



Technician in the main control room at Ecofisk.

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Western Nations **Have Achieved Energy Security**

(Continued From Previous Page)

factor since the beginning of this decade. In 1979, when the Shah of Iran [ell and the second price run-up began, the U.S. strategic reserve was only 91 million barrels. Today, it stands at 436 million barrels, which would compensate for more than two years of Gulf oil at the current level of import into the United States. But the U.S. reserves cannot be considered

In the United States, the government actually takes title to the oil in its reserve. Other Western governments use different systems. Some establish minimum compulsory levels that must be held by private companies. Others have established government corporations to finance and manage energy reserves. West Germany requires refineries to hold certain levels of mandatory stocks. The Japanese government does both.

Altogether, the strategic reserves of the IEA nations total just under 600 million barrels. This, theoretically, would cover about 75 or 80 days of oil consumption if the entire Gulf flow was interrupted — or 190 days, if the 3.3 million barrels a day of surge capacity and the unutilized 1.2

million barrels a day pipeline capacity were called into play. The IEA agreement establishes an arrangement to share oil among its 21 countries in the event of a disruption. The IEA agreement can only be

activated if the supply shortfall exceeds 7 percent. The European Community has a similar policy for holding and using oil inventories in the event of a disruption. The IEA's 7-percent threshold would be met if the Strait of Hormuz was completely blocked and all alternative production outside the cost were brought on stream.

Until recently, governments were not prepared to release government controlled inventories in the event of less than 7 percent shortfall. The IEA has agreed through an informal process to consider the use of inventories and to coordinate stock policy in smaller disruptions.

The oil importers themselves are taking steps to enhance the security of the flow of oil. Iraq is building a network of pipelines that will enable it to

REFINERY CAPACITY (Thousand Barrels A Day)

	1973	1980	1983
United States	14,360	18,250	15,865
Western Europe	18,540	20,465	16,715
lapan	4,815	5,675	4,975

CRUDE CONSUMPTION (Thousand Barrels A Day)

	1973	1979	1983
United States Western Europe Japan	16,870 15,155 5,460	17,910 15,000 5,485	14,705 12,190 4,360

is uncertain, and depends more than anything else on the political determination of governments and companies.

Still there are concerns about the strategic reserve. While the U.S. Administration has promised "early release" in the event of a crisis, the actual method of release has yet to be clarified — some methods of consideration could actually put upward pressure on the price. Secondly, there is a question about how quickly the oil would physically be released and introduced into the supply system. Thirdly, exclusive focus on the strategic reserves can obscure a very important change — the growth of government reserves has been more than matched by a decline in privately held stocks. Private companies, feeling the pressure of high carrying costs, have in effect surrendered the maintenance of security to

OIL INVENTORY POSITION: THE CUSHION THE GULF, PRODUCTION AN EXPORTS (October 1984)

	Millions of Barrels	Days Cover for A 3 mbd Shortin
Companies' working		
Inventories	300	100
Companies' mandatory		
Reserves	250	80
Government-owned		
Reserves	582	190
Saudi Arabian		
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.	60	20

1,192

390

reduce dependence on transit through the Strait of Hormuz Meanwhile, Sandi Arabia has created its own "Producers Strategic Petroleum Reserve" — an estimated 55 million to 65 million barrels of oil on tankers, in floating storage. This augments Saudi influence on the oil market in the event of a disruption. Not incidentally, it is also a very

useful tool for the Sandis for managing price - and OPEC - under

esent market conditions. Short-term expectations, inventory levels, the behavior of nondisrupted producers, the actions of consumer governments, long-term expectations for demand and military actions — these and other factors will determine the effect of a disruption, whether in the next few months

or the next few years. Based upon our research of the disruptions of 1978-79 and 1980 and

THIRD QUARTER 19

(Millions Barrels A Day)

	Production	The Strain Plans
Saudi Arabia	4.6	3.
iran	2.0	1,7
Iraa	1.2	
Kuwait	0.9	0.8
U.A.E.	1,2	1,1 🛣
Qatar	0.4	0.4
Neutral Zone	0.4	0.4
TOTAL	10.7 \	7.8
	\	

1980, with the temporary relief provided by the government-control

inventories being sufficient to prevent market instability. • An even more violent response than in 1978-79, if governments (a) release their stocks, and nondisrupted producers fail to bring in

additional supplies and buyers of oil lose their nerve. A market in which the forces that fueled the previous disruptions are contained by the activation of the International Energy Agency's od-

In terms of security, the market conditions are much more favorable to consumers than they were in the 1970s. Moreover, oil companies and governments — and the public — have learned a great deal. There is justification for the confidence that another crisis can be managed hence than those in the past. But this confidence has been bought at a high price.

Decline in World Oil Demand and Lack of New Fields Provoke Company Mergers and has acquired Getry Oil Co. and its \$11.8 billion worth of sales. Texaco, too, must sell off some assets to meet antitrust concerns. At the same time, Texaco is looking between the United Kingsing hard at how many employees it barrel lower than the likely cost of doing so through exploration effective way. At the same time, Texaco is looking hard at how many employees it needs. John K. McKinley, Texaco's allowed Phillips to add "oil and gas reserves in a cost-effective way." Texas. At the same time, Texaco is looking hard at how many employees it needs. John K. McKinley, Texaco's chairman, said recently that nearly 15,000 of its nearly 75,000 employ. Mr. Cox said. Their properties

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON — The wave of oil-company mergers that is changing the face of the industry in the United States is very likely far from over, according to industry executives and analysts.

A steady flow of rumors names

"smaller" companies such as Phil-lips Petroleum Co. and Unocal, with 1983 revenues of \$15.2 billion and \$10.1 billion, respectively, as potential takeover targets.

There is even talk that T. Boone

Pickens of Mesa Petroleum Co. whose company unsuccessfully sought control of Gulf Oil Corp. but walked away with an estimated profit of about \$500 million when Standard Oil of California acquired it — will make a run at Mobil Corp.
Phillips, the 16th-largest Ameri-

can industrial corporation both in terms of sales and stockholder equity, has itself been in an acquir-

and marketer of petroleum products, industry observers believe the company also wants to become big-ger quickly in order to make Phil-lips harder for any other company

er this year that it would fight any takeover "very aggressively."

Of course, sheer size is no guar-antee of protection. The \$13.2-billion acquisition of Gulf by Socal, now officially renamed Chevron Corp., proved that Gulf's sales of \$26.6 billion in 1983 were not even \$1 billion lower than those of Chev-

say there are two primary reasons for the wave of mergers:

First, the U.S. and, indeed, the worldwide market for petroleum products will grow only modestly industry, profitable companies are going to be those that are the most efficient. In several instances, completed because the bidder believed combining operations made sense in terms of efficiency.

Second, the likelihood of discovering giant new oil and gas fields, particularly in the United States, is ron.

The enlarged Chevron, even after spinning off some Gulf assets as required by federal antitrust rulings, may end up as the nation's fourth-largest industrial company, tabiled as la Even Germany.

both these points, according to company spokesmen. "We feel we are a stronger, better company as a result of acquisition of Getty's reserves, particularly in this country; tral states, at least as far as retail this is the most politically secure marketing of gasoline was conthe Getty acquisition environment and the number one cerned. market for petroleum products," the spokesman, said.

Texaco has been plagued for several years by declining reserves, including a write-down of the New Jersey as a result of the antiamount of reserves in proved fields. The acquistion of Getty nearly doubled Texaco's worldwide re-serve of oil and natural-gas liquids to some 15 states in the North Cen-and more than doubled them in the tral area, many of which Texaco wants to do so more efficiently and United States,

Meanwhile, looking at the flat prospects for demand for refined ing mood. Last month it reached an agreement to buy Aminoil Inc., tors and Mobil. Its challenger for with its 273 million barrels of proved oil reserves, from R.J. behind only Exxon, General Moand they are located in places, such as offshore Alaska that are enormously expensive to explore. As a major oil companies—has continued earlier plans to rationalize its

Texaco is selling the Getty retail service stations in the Northeast,

trust concerns. But it will keep and operate a Getty refinery in Kansas, had abandoned

"We could not compete there" present area.
given Texaco's refinery locations To that end and distribution network, the spokesman said. "Now we can."

Texaco has made a similar set of

decisions concerning its European perations. Chevron and Guli are pulling out and Texaco is expand-ing. "We either had to get out or get a bigger share of the market and ing. We either had to get out or get a bigger share of the market and just fine.

Ing operations, which suits Phillips as just about the enough production worldwide to match its refinery capacity. To match its refinery capacity. To match its refinery capacity. To match its refined products more efficient the enough products more efficient to match its refinery capacity. To match its refinery capacity. To match its refined products more efficiently, it is concentrating, as is oklahoma and New Mexico, with minor holdings in Canada, the low-volume retail outlets in favor through 1989, he said.

forts.

A look at the \$10-billion Texaco acquisition of Getty illustrates

Texas.

Texas.

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Texas.

The latest Texaco moves are a acquisition of Getty illustrates continuation of a pullback that be-

Texaco had on its payrolls before In the end, Texaco will probably increase its sales by about \$10 billion while adding a net of only about 6,000 employees.

Phillips Oil, based in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, has no plans to expand the geographic area in which it markets products, said its executive to increase its market share in its

Resources Co. of Houston, and apparently again recently for Amin-oil. Both companies are primarily servill go up another 20 percent and exploration and production com-production another 29 percent. panies, with no retining or market-ing operations, which suits Phillips just fine.

were a very good fit with our prop-

General American a decade ago, but there was no interest at General American. When T. Blone Pickens and Mesa Oil made a skeover attempt, General America invited Phillips to make an offe Phillips was successful, but Mr. Pickens walked away with a \$43.0 million gain, which helped make the later move against Gulf possible (Mr. Pickens also came up with a \$1.6million gain on the sale of Suprior Oil Co. stock to Mobil Corp. his

The acquisition boosted Philli Present area.

To that end, Phillips successfully bid last year for General American

If the purchase of Aminoil passe

Now Phillips has just about

At the same time, Texaco is look- Netherlands and the United King- of high-volume "investment," gra-

While the larger companies merge and acquire, some smaller independent companies are doing well enough to expand. Poweriest for example, is buying the Getry Actually, the lit was so good in Phillips' view that it first went after service stations Texaco is shedding But other independents are literally in bankruptcy.

And the jockying for a better marketing position goes on. Sun Oil Co. is selling hetwork of stations in Florida o Mobil. At the same time, Mobil has sold a small refinery in Kansas had the stations it supplied, and it has closed several regional and district marketing offices on the West Coast and in the

The big companies that have become bigger with their mergers and acquisitions, of course have another problem: a load of new debt. They are all looking by ways to short-term bank borrowing. Most of the proceeds from the sale of ssets are being used that way at theyron and Texaco, formstance. Mobil's president, Witham P.

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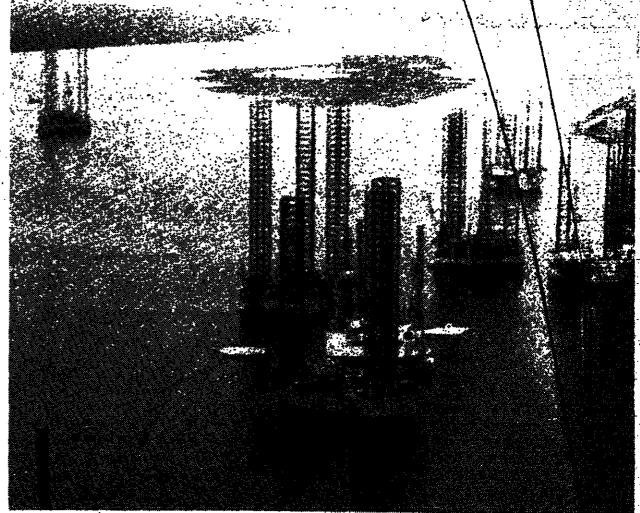
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On the Gulf Coast of Texas, the world oil glut has idled offshore oil rigs.

Natural Gas: Now It's a Buyers' Mark

(Continued From Previous Page)

onsiderable purchaser pressure to revise old contracts. Most critical for the buyers has been the revision of the "take-or-pay" provisions of their contracts, provisions that require the purchase of a minimum quantity of gas per year, or, in the event of failure to "take" the minimum, the payment of a penalty on the difference

Here, purchaser refusal to take the gas or play the agreed-upon penalty is most notable in the current Spanish-Algerian LNG controversy. Spain's Enagas has refused to take more than 1.5 billion cubic meters of a contract for 4.5billion cubic meters per year, a refusal that has led to Algeria's claim for the resulting penalties. (These could amount to \$500 million or more

Elsewhere, it is rumored that there are similar complications, most notably with the Norwegian Ekolisk gas under Continental contract.

Here, the evidence is clouded by production declines in the fields concerned. Deliveries to the Continent slipped by 8 and 10 percent in 1982 and 1983, respectively. Another symptom of the buyer's market are

particularly with regard to prices. All purchasers of Dutch gas are reportedly prepared to take Soviet gas a the 1990s. the price issue up for renegotiation. milar reports have the French and Belgians

renegotiating their Algerian LNG contracts. The degree to which these procedures are taking place is difficult to ascertain as renegotiation of gas contracts are among the most closely gnarded secrets in the industry.

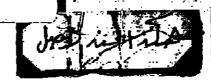
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Beijing Pins Hopes on Offshore Oil Discoveries; Outcome May Affect Long-Term Hong Kong Policy

LONDON - The likelihood of China's tampering with Hong Kong's freewheeling capitalist system when it regains the British colony in 1997 may hinge on the fortunes of Western companies now searching for offshore oil in China.

China desperately needs huge amounts of foreign currency to linance the modernization program needed to compare with other industrialized nations. Beijing had been counting on the 30 or more Western companies now drilling off the Chinese coast to find Saudi-sized oil reservoirs, which would cover its import bill. Wells have been drilled in the most likely geological structures during the last nine months, but so far none have yielded oil in commercial quantities.

These grim results, even more than the bargaining skills of Britain's foreign minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, may ensure that Hong Kong remains a capitalist enclave within a vast Communist state. The Chinese realize that keeping Hong Kong's financial institutions intact will provide an alternative source of revenue if no big oil deposits are found.

Five years ago, when China first allowed Western compa-

nies to carry out seismic tests in the South China Sea in preparation for the leasing of offshore lots, oilmen were calling the region "the last frontier." Now there is talk of one French company breaking off its lengthy exploration con-tract with China if it does not make a major find within the

next: 12 months. Others may follow. A former exploration manager with an American company said: "You drill your best shots first. Then you rexamine the data, and if these are negative, you have to search for more subtle traps, which probably means reducing the size of the potential reserve.

Normally, with the expenses of offshore drilling, laying pipelines back to mainland China and helping to build oil inals, oilmen calculate that any well producing less than 3,000 barrels a day would verge on being noncommercial.

In addition, China expects the oil companies to shoulder all the exploration costs, which can run into many millions of dollars. Only, when commercial reserves have been found will the Chinese government-run oil company agree to start contributing with 51 percent of the development costs. China took its tough bargaining stance after studying contracts between the majors and other producing nations, and added a few unique twists of their own.

The unsuccessful wells have been drilled throughout the South China Sea and within the Chinese side of the Gulf of Tonkin. Those exploitable reservoirs that may exist, geologists say, may be random pools instead of one large one. This makes production and the estimate of the reserves' size extremely difficult," a geologist said. It also makes secondary recovery — by steam or gas — the process of boosting the pressure within a depleted oil formation to extract the remaining crude — prohibitively expensive.

Atlantic Richfield discovered natural gas south of Haman island, in the Gulf of Tonkin, which the Chinese say is promising. The French state oil company, Total, along with Sun, Pennzoil and Idemitsu are also operating in the Gulf of Tonkin, much to the anger of the Victnamese. Hanoi lays claim to Chinese territorial waters in the Gulf of Tonkin. A drilling vessel, the Glomar Java Sea, chartered by Arco, sank in a storm under mysterious circumstances last year, and U.S. naval authorities think the Vietnamese might know more about the incident than they are telling. The U.S.

government is still investigating the incident. Some of the Western seismic vessels operating in the South China Sea were also harassed by pirates posing as floundering Viet-

It was beginning to seem to oilmen that "the last frontier" had plenty of hazards and few rewards. However, the Chinese Oil Ministry said that Shell and Esso reportedly struck oil recently after a string of unsuccessful wells. But the size of their Wenchang discovery, east of Hainan, has yet to be

Nevertheless, the Chinese and the oil companies are gnardedly optimistic about the search in the South China Sea, if only to justify the colossal sums already spent.

The oil prosecutors also have doubts about extending their search to mainland China even though seismic crews - who map the formations by measuring the speed at which sound or shock waves travel through different rock strata, have found encouraging results in far western China, although it is too far from any tanker port to do the oil companies much good. But Chinese geologists say that at least two-thirds of all-sedimentary basins — where oil is found — have yet to be mapped. However, letting the Western oil companies roam the country looking for oil goes against China's isolationist

Most likely, the Chinese will try next to entice the oil companies into searching in other zones off the coast. But few companies will be willing to risk more costly dry holes unless China relaxes its licensing terms and assumes some of the exploration costs. The biggest boon to the companies, of course, would be a major oil discovery.



Lake Victoria in Kenva.

The World Bank has financed development of small-energy resource projects in the Third World such as this new windmill that supplies water and energy to a village on

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The big companies in large come bigger with the series and counciled er problem a load oures They are all looking a was of zy recitace it. particularly more short-term bank borrows in at the proceeds from tree Abets are very used these to you and theorem and Texaco form:

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Gulf Conflict Forces Refining Industries Into Hard Decisions

LONDON - The Iranian revolution of 1979 and the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980 virtually saved the world refining industry by forcing it to make

Now, the imminent start-up of new Middle East lants is more than just a promise, particularly in Saudi Arabia. Production is already flowing from the Saudi Yanbu plant on the Red Sca, a joint venture between Mobil and Petromin, the Saudi state oil company. The Petromin/Shell refinery in Jubail is due for start-up next year. So is the new Petromin/Petrola refinery at Rabigh. Petromin is already planning a new plant at Yanbu. Qatar, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi are all expanding existing plants.

Abrupt and severe increases in world crude oil prices imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1973-74 and in 1979 caused havoc in the world refining industry. Before 1973 and the rise of OPEC power - refinery construction and operation had been comfortably and easily regulated by the major oil companies. They could match oil output to the need of an international market that in the 12 years before 1973 had experienced a demand increase from 5 to 6 percent a year. They could exercise this enormous power because they had equity control in virtually all world crude supplies outside the

Equally, the bulk of world refinery capacity was under their control. More than that, their commitment to crude oil worldwide led to their executing an unparalleled program of refinery construction, particularly in Western Europe, that now hangs albatrosslike from their necks.

The greater the demand, the greater the need for plants to refine crude oil into the products wanted by the market. As long as the major companies could dominate oil sources, control hundreds of refineries around the world and keep a firm grip on world OPEC revolutions were happening, were completed product markets, their power and profits were assured. and commissioned even as the European oil market The world of oil changed in October 1973. Those was turning sour. Worse things happened for the

momentous days included two revolutions in the world crude oil industry. First, OPEC member states took the right to set world crude oil prices. There had been virtually no change in the price of world crude oil for more than 10 years. This fundamental change in the international oil trade came like an explosion to major companies. Their plans for ever-expanding markets, more refineries and more markets were knocked askew. Equally radical were the moves made by OPEC states to nationalize the oil and gas reserves within their own borders.

With two blows, OPEC had taken command of world crude-oil pricing and deprived the international oil companies of equity control of two-thirds of the world's crude-oil reserves. The comfortable and easy regulation of the world oil-producing and refining lustry had gone. OPEC had taken the oil.

The companies, the seven majors especially, were left with the world's refineries, terminals, tank farms and pipelines. To stay in business, to serve their markets, they needed OPEC crude at OPEC prices. They bought it and succeeded in persuading their huge, multinational range of customers to buy at the new, high prices. But for more than two years after the revolutions of October 1973, world oil demand in the non-Communist world fell, from 47.6 million barrels a day at the end of 1973 to a daily demand average of 44.9 million barrels at the end of 1975. The Western European oil-market sector was hit worst, with demand falling off by nearly 2 million barrels a day in

At the end of 1975. European refineries overall were operating at some 30 percent below capacity. Oil companies were stuck with high cost, capital-intensive oil-processing plants that they had built over the eceding 12 years. The business strategy in Europe had been to bring crude to be processed at refineries located at or near major marketing centers.

A number of new plants, under construction as the

companies. The pattern of product demand in West-ern Europe suddenly took a new shape. Until 1973 more than 50 percent of the Western European primary energy demand had been based on heavy fuel oil. Most of the new spate of refineries had been designed to process the heavy crudes of the Middle East, which were to give a refinery yielding of more than 50 percent heavy fuel oil.

Large consumers of heavy fuel oil, like the steel. lass, aluminium, cement and electricity generation industries, faced with huge increases in fuel oil costs, switched to other fuels.

Western European oil refiners found that fairly new plants were operating far below capacity. They also felt, for the first time ever, market resistance to the prices they were charging.

Companies had intense discussions about refinery

closures, but none of them shut plants. A new fear loomed. From the Middle East came reports that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were to start major refinery construction programs. They would be modern plants geared to the new needs of the market. They would focus on the output of transport fuels, gasoline, diesel and kerosene for aviation. The markets in these products had held hard worldwide even as prices had increased after 1973, although demand for fuel fractions had fallen.

From the end of 1975, despite a series of OPEC price increases, crude oil prices had not mounted significantly in real terms, after allowing for world inflation and variations in currency values. Oil came into its own again, so much so that by the end of 1979

64 million barrels a day.
In the late 1970s, refining in the United States, where the industry had not been so heavily hit as Europe, recovered its buoyancy. In Western Europe there was some recovery, with the industry resolving its heavy fuel oil surplus problem by deciding to design and install special plants to yield more of the salable transport fuels.

agencies, governments and strong voices in the oil industry itself that at 1979 rates of usage the world would run out of oil just after 2000.

But between Jan. 1, 1979, and Jan. 1, 1980, the

OPEC "marker" price for crude oil jumped from \$13.34 a barrel to \$26. There was an immediate effect. on the non-Communist world's crude oil refining and consumption. From a 1979 daily usage of 51.2 million barrels, demand fell by the end of 1980 to 48.5 million barrels. As crude prices continued to swing upward and world recession set in, consumption in the non-Communist world slumped by the end of 1983 to 44.6 million barrels a day, the lowest overall daily average since 1972. This time the slump was shared. In the three years from 1980 to 1983, the United States lost 3 million barrels a day of oil usage, down to a daily 16.1 million barrels, the lowest since 1971. Western Europe lost 2.8 million daily barrels of consumption to give a year's daily average of 12.2 million barrels, the lowest since 1970. Japan, the third-largest regional user of crude oil, lost more than 1.1 million daily barrels to produce its lowest daily consumption average since 1971 of 4.4 million barrels.

Companies had to act. Refineries have been shut of sold in every major European refinery area, in the United States and in Japan. More than 90 plants have been closed in the United States. Even the heavily oildependent Japanese have closed plants. More will follow. Despite a slight upturn in oil demand this year European plants continue to work at around 30 per cent below capacity.

Although the international oil industry, like others

s going through a period of surgery and reshaping. optimists believe it will emerge leaner and fitter. Its current recession and the world surplus of crude available against prevailing demand has forced oil companies and others away from the development of alternative fuels based on coal, tar sands and plant crops (gasahols). There is persisting work on additives to replace lead in gasoline. Lead-free gasoline will be The impact of new refineries around the Gulf was to obligatory in the industrialized world by 1990. A new be ignored. The golden days of plenty had come again, crop of problems awaits world refiners.

Debt Crisis Halts Energy Development Projects Throughout the Third World

Amass of pipes on the deck of a Japanese supertank-

that regularly takes oil from the Gulf to Japan.

In developing and newly industrializing countries in all regions, energy projects have either been halted after predevelopment studies, owner countries whose old loans have been resched-studied at all. "Third World energy development," says Subba Rao, chief of the United lost provisions." Nation's energy unit, "has been one of the United lost provisions." The diminished flow of energy finance to Third World countries has several roots: the soft oil market, which discourages multinational companies from prospecting in areas they see as marginal economically and sensitive politically;

By Rotald Karz high U.S. interest rates, which eat up export still a third shock. With debt service piling up of import substitution," says the United Nations' technical energy group.

PARIS — Dos Bocas set amid the palm eign exchange that they need to strate investors of Southeastern Mesics in the rest and attack investors of Southeastern Mesics in the rest rates, which eat up export still a third shock. With debt service piling up of import substitution," says the United Nations' technical energy group.

1979 to \$3 billion in 1983.

The unshot is a classic vicious circle. Power to the palm of the groves of Southeastern Mesico, is the stopping tors; and, not significantly, the investment clidebt to foreign lenders now, and plans to double a major British energy consulting and engineerthe port's size have been scrappel. In Morocco, ing firm reveals, for example, that all his compathe government planned an ambigious nuclear program to meet the country's energy needs.

Severe financial problems will delay it for at least 10 years.

Wilfried Guth, chairman of the executive board of West Germany's Deutsche Bank, told the of West Germany's Deutsche Bank, told the In developing and newly industrializing coun- Swedish National Committee of the ICC: "It is

courted with alacrity in the 1970s. More omiplace for oil tankers carrying away 500,000 mate in the developing countries themselves.

But the debt crisis is certainly a factor, and, in foreign exchange. But Mexico is \$85 billion in some cases, a decisive one. The finance officer of exports of energy and other products have also turned cautious because of the piling up of bad

What are the implications of a slowdown in Third World energy development and why should industrialized countries be concerned about it? Put simply, energy exports, in some LDCs, are a potent generator of foreign exchange. In Mexico, for example, oil accounts for 75 percent of all exports and thus the liou's its huge debt. In the oil-importing LDCs, development of indigenous resource — whether fuel-wood, hydro, biomass or solar — can ease the severe pressures of oil import bills.

"Accelerating energy production in oil importing developing countries would not only alleviate their burdensome balance of payments

countries in desperate need of energy linance to meet debt obligations are often unable to find it because outside sources may be frightened off

by those same debt burdens. To be sure, all energy finance to the Third World has not dried up, and care must be taken to differentiate between middle-income developing countries and their more impoverished neighbors. In fact, a diversity of external sources is available to assist Third World energy devel-opment. They range from the massive multilateral lending institutions such as the World Bank share of the dollars the country needs to service to smaller private companies with an interest in energy and an adventurous streak that takes them to remote parts of the world to find it. Each has its advantages and drawbacks, and each, to some extent, has been influenced by the

debt crisis. Among the principal sources: • The World Bank, far and away the most substantial source of energy lending to the situation but could constitute an attractive form Third World. The bank's capital contribution

gas drilling in Tanzania) to putting out acreage and their lending policies to encompass project for bids where known petroleum reserves are located (as in Madagascar). The bank also funds exposure had formerly been limited or nonpredevelopment engineering studies (which commercial banks generally shun) and country

Latin American debt alone standing at \$350 energy assessments, to overcome the chronic

which lends only to the poorest developing countries, and a "private sector wing," the IFC, whose prime function is to induce private in-

vestment in developing countries' projects.

• Export credit agencies. Several developed countries, through official credit agencies, have made loans to subsidize exports of energy and other products from developing countries.

These loans, often at concessionary and highly competitive rates, have been an important stimulus to Third World energy production. But debt rescheduling is forcing a new look.

1979 to \$3 billion in 1983.

Bank projects can take a variety of forms, was in the 1970s when banks, compelled to from the financing of exploratory work (such as Latin American debt alone standing at \$350 billion, with countries such as Argentina balklack of resource information in the developing ing at austerity programs imposed by the IMF, world. The bank has a "soft loan" affiliate, the IDA, ment of their willingness to take on developingcountry energy finance, or indeed to expose themselves at all in the Third World. When

(Continued on Next Page)

Ronald Katz, former staff director of the U.S. Senate Transportation Subcommittee, is secretary of the Air Transport Commission of the Interna tional Chamber of Commerce in Paris. This arti-cle expresses his own views, which are not necessarily those of the commussion. The article was reprinted from Business World magazine.

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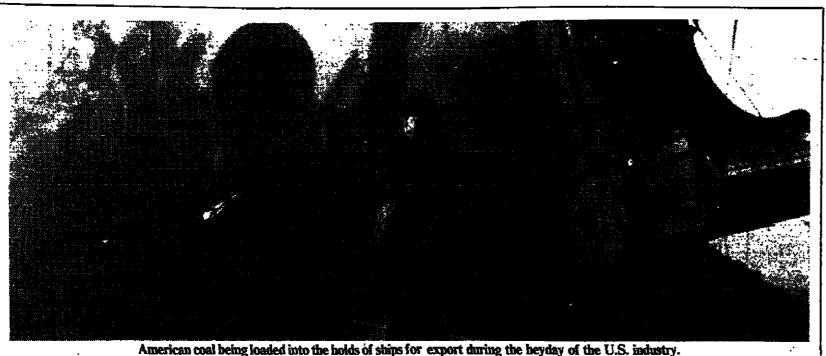
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Conservation Shrinks Demand for U.S. Electricity

By I. C. Bupp

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts —The U.S. electricity utility industry is in the midst of basic changes, perhaps the greatest changes in its history. American electricity consumers have seen the price they pay for a kilowatt-hour (kwh) of electricity climb continuously for 15 years, tripling and in some cases quadrupling during that period. shocks" - are inevitable as two dozen new and hugely expensive nuclear power plants enter service in the next four years.

Meanwhile, flattened growth in peak-load demand and in electricity use has already produced a nationwide surplus of generating capacity, which will prevail at least into the early 1990s. Whether new generating capacity will be needed in the middle or late 1990s is hotly disputed. At one extreme, a recent study by the U.S. Department of Energy projected a requirement for almost 450,000 megawatts (the approximate equivalent of 450 new nuclear or coal plants) by 2000. Many other analysts dispute such large numbers, contending that no new generating capacity will be needed in the United States until well into the 21st century.

The latter are probably correct. All currently available evidence points to the emergence of a mature market for electricity in the United States, with demand growth — which once far exceeded the rise in gross national product - only matching GNP growth for the foreIt is clear that a powerful, price-undeterminate, but the best guess is ever to face the management of this induced conservation mood exists that most will be completed alimbustry. among all classes of electricity con-though with considerable additionsumers. Few want to use more elec- al delays and, hence, cost increastill realizing the same benefits.

helping these consumers. Appli- cost of electricity from burning oil more work out of a kilowatt-hour \$100 per barrel. are rapidly becoming more available. Many already on the market the companies in the U.S. electric more than double the efficiency of power industry bear the burden of electricity use at a cost less than half that of generating a kilowatt- sequences of their struggle could hour by burning oil, gas, or coal deeply hurt other companies, and less than one-tenth the cost of which today are in reasonably the first several years of electricity that will be produced by most of the new nuclear plants. Prototype technology not yet on the market, confronting the entire power indus-but realistically likely, will produce try. much greater savings, enhancing efficiency by a factor of 10 in many cases, and by an astounding factor of 100 in a few.

In the face of these promising technological developments in energy use and in the face of stiffening consumer resistance to higher prices, about 30 U.S. electric power companies are struggling to com-plete some 45 partly built nuclear plants all of which have experienced cost overruns of at least 100 percent and a few by a nearly unbe-lievable 1,000 percent.

plants will actually be finished is no means far-fetched uncertain. About 8 to 12 will almost certainly be canceled and an equal number almost certainly

While only a small fraction of incomplete nuclear plants, the consound financial health. The reason is the possibility of what has been vividly labeled as "Death Spiral"

The Death Spiral works like this: sales per unit of installed capacity. This means higher fixed costs per kilowatt-hour sold, in turn causing revenue shortfalls and lower reprotect revenues and investor returns causes the cycle to repeat.

The prospects for a Death Spiral How many of these incomplete in the U.S. utility industry are by challenges facing the U.S. utility

completed. What happens to the place for energy services. This is result is that nuclear power will remaining two dozen is currently one of the most severe challenges soon be a much larger fraction of

The part that is being played by nuclear power in presenting the tricity; all want to use less while ses. The cost of electricity from challenge is especially frustrating ill realizing the same benefits. most of the completed new nuclear to many industry executives be-Technological development is plants will be two or three times the cause they know that in France technically identical nuclear plants ances capable of squeezing much unless the price of oil soars to \$75- are being built at a cost approximately the same as the average price of a nuclear plant built in the U.S. 10 years ago. This makes new French nuclear plants a source of electricity at no more than half of what it would cost to produce it by burning oil, and no more than twothirds of what it would cost to produce it by burning coal.

The French government-owned, electricity-generating monopoly, Electricité de France, has won the *iri nucléaire*" that it made in the 1970s. It has won the gamble High electricity rates cause more through superb management and price-induced conservation and solid engineering. But EDF's diffi-faster penetration of electricity- cult job was greatly simplified by saving products. This cause a short- an abrupt end to the public debate fall in expected kilowatt-hour sales, in France over nuclear safety. In leading to the idle capacity of lower sharp contrast to the United States, that debate — the argument over "how safe is safe enough" for a nuclear reactor - ended in the 1970s. It continues in the United turns to investors. Raising prices to States and is the basic cause for the economic debacle that has overtaken nuclear power in this country.

But, EDF does share some of the industry. In France, as in the Unit-To avoid it, the electric power ed States, electricity-demand companies must become low-cost growth has not kept pace with the suppliers in a competitive market- expectations of a decade ago. The

EDF has promised that nuclear power will mean lower electricity bills for French consumers. For this to happen, demand for electricity must begin to rise in France. To assist demand growth, the compa-ny has mounted an aggressive marketing campaign that is, ironically, partly aimed at its own subsidiary, Gaz de France. Many of the gas company's prime industrial customers are being courted with offers of cheap electricity and free electrical hook-ups. This campaign adds weight to the speculation that EDF's nuclear program — a mana-gerial and technical tour de force — may have been too successful.

I. C. Bupp is director of utilities and energy management, Cambridge Energy Research Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Excess Coal Production Causes Worldwide Crisis in Industry

WASHINGTON — World coal producers, no less than oil producers, are plagued with so much excess production capacity that prices remain under considual was accompanied by a 7.5-percent drop in prices, to an erable downward pressure and profits are thin or non-average of \$52.55 a short ton.

Coal reserves are so abundant, however, that this situation has developed hand in hand with record levels of coal production, at least in the United States

and Australia, the two largest exporters.

In the United States, the profit squeeze was one reason the United Mine Workers recently agreed to a new three-year contract without a general strike against the members of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association. The economic reality facing the industry was sufficiently stark that the UMW settled without a strike for the first time in 18 years even though it got only a 10-, to 14-percent wage increase, about one-fourth the increase in the last contract.

Anticipating a strike, most coal users in the United States and some abroad built large stockpiles that are now being worked off. Strike-hedge buying and a general increase in demand flowing from the strong U.S. economic expansion have combined to push production to new records this year, according to the National Coal Association.

There will be perhaps a 20-percent drop in output this quarter as those unnecessary inventories are reduced, but production for the entire year is expected to reach 853 million short tons, a 9.2-percent increase from 1983. All of the increase will go either for U.S. consumption or inventories. U.S. exports are expected to remain at last year's level of 77 million short tons, the NCA said.

The production records were achieved with thousands of miners still unemployed and many of the small mines that were producing profitably for the spot market a few years ago still shut down.

A similar situation exists in Australia. Industry experts estimate that the nation currently could produce about 140 million metric tons annually but last year was able to sell only about 94 million. Miners are on layoff and industry profits are being hurt.

In Australia, however, it is domestic consumption that is very flat while exports have risen. During the fiscal year that ended last June, it exported 66.5 million metric tons, most of it metallurgical coal for coking and use by the steel industry. That was a 19percent increase over the previous year and an all-time high.

The price pressures in the industry are vividly illustrated by what has happened to prices for metallurgi-cal coal (known as met coal) exported by the United States. In the first seven months of this year, met coal exports rose by more than 30 percent to a level of 34

Some of that increase in met-coal trade was offent: by a drop in that for steam coal. European imports of U.S. steam coal, for instance, were cut in half, com-

pared to the same period in 1983. Buyers such as the Japanese have been quick to take advantage of the industry's overcapacity. Industry sources say that Japanese negotiators have singled out one or another major U.S. producer and sought significant price concessions in return for promises to take a substantial and steady volume of coal. The concessions have been granted and orders to other American companies have dried up as their volume has been shifted to the larger producers with the lower prices.

The Japanese buyers have then used the lower U.S. export prices as a lever to get similar concessions from Australian producers, according to Australian sources. Australia supplies about half the Japanese market for met coal and the U.S. roughly one-quarter. A new concern has arisen in Australia that the U.S.

government may be trying to get the Japanese government to encourage more purchases of U.S. coal and thereby reduce the enormous bilateral trade imbal-

ance between the two countries.

Meanwhile, American producers are concentrating on bolding down costs and improving profits. The companies resisted union demands for greater job security provisions in the new contract. At least one major company that was not fully a part of the BCOA, A.T. Massey Co. of Richmond, Virginia, has declined to accept the settlement's terms and has been struck by the union. But Massey has both union and nonunion mines, and with production cutbacks required anyway, the walkout by about 4,000 miners may not be hurting the company that much, industry observers

Longer term, the outlook generally is for additional increases in steam coal production around the world but little if any gain in met coal output.

For environmental and other reasons, less and less coal is being used per ton of steel produced — and steel production itself is unlikely to be going up very much. On the other hand, most forecasters expect steam-coal use to rise at least in line with electricity generation is most countries, and faster than that in some, such as the United States, where coal's share as

a primary energy source is steadily rising.

From the industry's point of view, however, rising production alone probably will not mean high profits anytime soon. Overcapacity will be a problem for years to come, most industry analysts believe.

— JOHN M. BERRY

Demand for OPEC Oil Fails to Increase

of oil prices.

One explanation for this phe-

nomenon is the abundance of oil: Although demand estimation for 1984 indicates some increase in consumption by 1.4 million barrels a day to 1.5 million barrels a day. since last year demand has remained weak and oil production of non-OPEC countries has increased significantly. The North Sea producers increased their oil production this year by 300,000 barrels a day, and the Far East by 250,000 barrels a day. The Soviet Union increased its oil exports to member countries of the Organization for OPEC developing countries — is Economic Cooperation and Develation. A sharp de-Economic Cooperation and Development to 1.7 million barrels a day crease of the price of oil, added a in the second quarter. Malaysia, Pemex official, Mario Ramon Be-India and Egypt also increased production. Also, in the second quarter and the beginning of the third most OPEC countries produced above their quota levels at a time when they should have kept their output below the organization's overall ceiling of 17.5 million bar-

rels a day.
In July, OPEC output exceeded the organization's quota by at least million barrels a day, reaching about 18.5 million barrels a day, countries like Qatar and Saudi Arabia having overproduced. Qatar exceeded its quota of 300,000 barrels a day by some 200,000 barrels. Saudi Arabia lifted its production in July from 5 million barrels a day to some 6 million barrels a day, an oversupply that coincided with the conclusion of the Saudi barter deal under which the kingdom was pay-ing oil for the purchase of 10 Boeing 747 aircraft with Rolls-Royce engines. Despite the present reduction of OPEC's oil production, reported to be lower than the official overall ceiling at around 16.5 million barrels a day, the over-supply during the year by non-OPEC and OPEC producers, conpled with a still-weak economic recovery in the Western world, with the exception of the United States and Japan, has kept oil prices low. Another explanation for the

weakness of the oil market is the continuing strength of the dollar. In Europe, in many cases - France and West Germany, for example the real cost for a barrel of oil increased and was reflected in the buyer's hesitation to lift oil and in the instability of stock movements that lead to the changing pattern of storage. Stockholders tend with the fluctuation of exchange rates to get rid of their stocks because of the

high dollar, These difficulties, which have turned the oil market into a buyer's market rather than a seller's, do not imply, however, that oil prices are heading for a collapse. On the contrary, oil prices seem to have entered into an era of stability because there is a definite common strong interest for OPEC and non-OPEC producers and consumers to

the world economy. . in March last year to reduce its prices and to implement the production-sharing policy its members assistant secretary of state for ener-have set for themselves proved that, gy, Allan Wendt, told the Oxford when confronted by a real danger of collapsing oil prices - that is, a dramatic loss of revenue — OPEC member countries will, despite deep political tension, manage to

Today, neither the oil producers events that 10 years ago would have nor the international oil companies caused an economic crisis in the wants a collapse in prices. For con-Western world and a sharp increase sumers and the Western world, a further decline of oil prices would mean that the highly indebted oil-exporting countries that pose spe-cial problems to the international financial system and to the prospects of a sustained world economic recovery would become a very serious source of risk for the world

financial system. According to the director general of Petroleos Mexicanos (Pernex), Mario Ramón Beteta, the external debt outstanding in 1984 of Algeria, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria and Venezuela — OPEC and nonteta, would have serious consequences on the external accounts of these countries and would increase the likelihood of a series of defaults by sovereign borrowers. Also, a col-

lapse of oil prices would threaten

the serious implementation by con-

sumer countries of their conservation and diversification effort. In the short term and for the coming months until the beginning of 1985, OPEC countries can successfully defend the OPEC price if they manage to respect their offi-cial quotas, but if they overproduce as they did in the second quarter of 1984 it will be more difficult for them to prevent a further declining of prices. The temptation is great, bowever. OPEC's output is low to-day. Its level of 16.5 million barrels a day reflects the weakness of demand for oil, and OPEC countries such as Nigeria or Iran that face barrels a day allotted to it by the OPEC conference last July. Iranian oil exports dropped in Angust to 1.3 million barrels a day from 1.9 million barrels a day of June and July. Many other OPEC nations want to increase their production shares for more revenue. Iraq wants a higher quota. All these nations, including the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, are waiting for an improvement in demand and

if the danger of collapsing prices wate not too imminent. The Saudi oil minister said in August that, "with a certain degree of self-restraint on the part of OPEC and non-OPEC producers, we will definitely be able to support the present level of prices and avoid any unnecessary deterioration." It would not be an overoptimistic judgment to say that oil prices are coming to an era of stability, with all producers and industrialized nations realizing that it would be dangerous for the world economy to have a collapse in the prices of oil.

would be tempted to overproduce

The time of sharp oil price increases is gone. The security of energy supplies to the West no longer prevent a collapse of the price of has impact on oil prices it had in oil, which would be disastrous for 1973, for industrialized countries he world economy. are much better prepared to cope
The London agreement of OPEC with such a problem than in 1973, when the oil embargo caused the West to panic. The U.S. deputy gy, Allan Wendt, told the Oxford Energy Seminar last month: "There is no worry for a strong upward pressure on oil prices for at least another five and perhaps as many as 10 years; it is even possible

porary price decreases. But it is likely that by the 1990s we will be two years and which is a rest of faced with the need to expand oil conservation efforts, coupled with production and that real upward pressure on prices will return."

He also said: "IEA members hold available stocks equivalent to about 47 days of consumption, or 1.4 billion barrels. More than half of them are private. IEA members have been building stocks that are strategic, reserves that can be made in an emergency. The U.S. petro-leum reserve, which was insignifi-cant in the 1970s, now holds more than 430 million barrels of oil and is growing daily. We expect to reach our goal of 750 million bar-

Reduced total demand for ener- stake.

conservation efforts, couple world recession, is likely to ontinue during the next few years inless a dramatic political even takes place in the oil-productionarea of the Middle East, such as th/closure of the Strait of Hormuz da political upheaval in any of te big qu producing nations. Oil rices will be stable in the coming ears, win slight adjustments downward or upward depending on he evolution of the oil market. Buthe eventual ity of another oil-pric swing be it downward or upyard, will be avoided by both OPEC and non-

OPEC producers for the simple reason that there is too nuch at

Debt Crisis Halts 3d-World Prefects

(Continued From Previous Page)

banks do make energy loans, the watchwords are project finance, ex-portability, and risk sharing. To dilute risk further, some banks may look to private political risk-insurance, export/investment risk insurance, offshore escrow accounts, and involvement by multilateral lending institutions, such as the

World Bank, as "honest brokers," Multinational energy companies. Despite the soft oil market, oil drilling continues. According to a study by the international accoun-ing firm Arthur Andersen, 300 frivate oil companies spent an esti-mated \$89 billion in according properties and oil exploration in 1980-82. The catch: 75 percent of the spending was in the United

huge economic problems are un-able to sell their oil. Nigeria never world energy support have been reached the quota of 1.3 million bandied about for years, although none is yet close to fruition. One would set up a multilateral invest-

ment insurance program. This would reimbuse con agreed percetage of their expendi-tures if their exploration for hydrocarbons twied up only a dry bole. Another could set up an "energy affiliate at the World Bank, which would provide equity capital for exploratory drilling in developing courtries. Still another would expa/d the UN revolving fund for n/tural resources to include hydro-

arbon project financing. Both businessmen and public officials agree that energy linance is not a one-way street. To benefit from it, developing countries will have to get their own houses in order, and, in particular, make themselves attractive to private investments. That means new guarantees to ensure the stability of contracts, more liberal policies on the repatriation of foreign investors' earnings, and, above all, tax policies that encourage, rather than penalize, energy-development.

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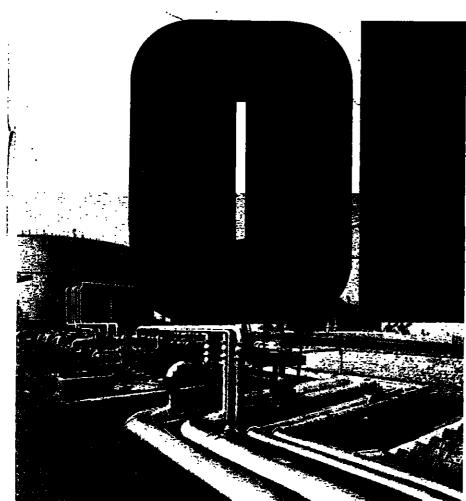
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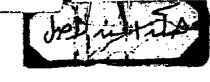




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personal producers are concentrating a cessis and improving profits. The ed union demands for greater job as in the new contract. At least one A Richmond, Virginia, has declined count's terms and has been strickly there has both union and nonuning production enchacks required any by shout 4,000 miners may not be paint that much industry observes he vertionic generally is for additional in coal production around the world

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ost industry analysis believe — JOHN M. BERRY

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Other markets P.20

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1984

Herald Eribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 14

week because of a decision by mine

would close down the few remain-

Although most European cur-

rency trading had ended before British National Oil Corp.'s confir-

mation of its \$1.35-a-barrel reduc-tion, the cut added to the down-

ward pressure on worldwide oil

prices that the Organization of Pe-

struggling to support.

The dollar began its trading day in Tokyo by rising to 250.35 yea, from 249.05 yea at Tuesday's close. It later was quoted in Europe at 248.05 years.

Other dollar rates in European

markets, compared with late Tues-

day's trading were: 2.5335 Swiss-francs, down from 2.5703; 3.50 Dutch guilders, down from 3.54, and 1,915.10 Italian lire, down

troleum Exporting Countries is

month strike.

248.95 yen.

from 1.933.80.

WALL STREET WATCH

U.S. Import Curbs Seem To Be Sole Cloud for Subaru

By ROBERT J. COLE

New York Times Service

T EW YORK -- When Subaru of America announces its results for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, the importer of Japanese antos is expected to say it has some \$200 million in surplus cash. The report, which many analysts also expect to show a strong profit increase, should come as little surprise to most Subaru followers.

Last year Subaru earned \$10.3 million of interest on about

\$140 million in cash, so this year's interest income on \$200 million should approach \$15 million.

Available figures show that Subaru sales through the nine months ended July 31 rose 8.6 percent, to \$895.5 million, while

"There's a greater

earnings jumped 20 percent, to \$46 million. A big percentage of the profit, moreover, came from interest income.

demand for Japanese Subaru's stock is traded over the counter at a relatively cars than there is hefty price, ending the day Tuesday at \$102, up \$1.25, after rising \$1 the day before. But no stock split seems to be

in prospect, since a substantial amount of Subaru stock is held by institutions. For them, the per-share cost is unlikely to be a psychological factor

Of more importance to investors, however, strong earnings so far this year have just prompted Subaru to raise its quarterly dividend to 42 cents a share from 31 cents.

The reasons seem almost too plain. As Robert L. Reich, Subaru's executive vice president-finance, put it the other day, quality, performance and a wide range of options have created a situation where "there's a greater demand for Japanese cars than

ND as the Value Line investment survey added in a current report, Subaru's sales and earnings were certain to rise "smartly" because the importer, which is 49 percent owned by Fuji Heavy Industries, has "essentially a seller's mar-

H. Lloyd Kanev of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., who is preparing a new report on the company, said, "We've been positive on Subaru for some time, and we remain positive." He continued: "It's one of the premier distribution companies in the United States. It's got an outstanding record, and we look for that record to continue intact.'

If Subaru has a problem, it's one that affects all Japanese-made cars: U.S. import curbs.

"Subaru's long-term earnings potential," according to Ann C. Knight, who follows the company for Paine Webber Inc., "remains highly dependent upon the future of Japanese auto-import Paine Webber, she said in a contrarian report just published, is forecasting that the recovery in U.S. car sales will continue

through 1986, raising the odds that the voluntary Japanese quotas will be "significantly liberalized or even abolished" after the agreement expires April 1. Nevertheless, Miss Knight said, the longer-term future of trade curbs remains uncertain and "highly politicized."

Even without any formal agreement, she maintained, Japanese auto companies are likely to "exercise restraint in their assault on the United States market for fear of international trade retaliation if Japan were perceived to be dumping on the United States market.

Miss Knight, who says she remains "neutral" on Subaru, feels: that the company's earnings growth "depends more on highly politicized international trade issues than upon economic growth or company fundamentals."

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, in a study prepared last (Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

Currency Rates

D.M. F.F. H.L. Gidr. B.F. S.F. Yea

Late interbank rates on Oct. 17, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussells, Millan, Paris. New York rates at 2 P.M.

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Paris	9.52	11.498	306.33 °		4977 x	271.85	15.7725 *	373.80 *	3.826 *
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Interest Rates

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Asian Dollar Rates Oct. 17 6 mas. 11 % - 11 % 2 mos. 11% - 11% 1 760F 11 % - 11 % **Key Money Rates United States** Close Prev. Britain Close Prev. Bonk Base Rate Call Money 10% 10% 18% 19% 18% 10 1/16 10 13/16 18% Prime Rate
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Franch Treasury Bills
CD's 30-57 days 91-day Treasur 3-month Intert <u>Japan</u> 6 6 1/16 6 5/16 6 5/16 CD's 40-89 days West Germany 5.50 5.65 5.90 6.10 6.15 5.50 5.65 5.90 6.10 6.15 Gold Prices

239.05 238.25 -- 1.95 239.70 -- 0.20 339.70 — — 0.20 339.91 339.45 + 0.26 339.45 340.75 + 0.40 340.00 340.55 + 1.25 — 334.90 — 2.08 11 114 114

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Wednesday in Israel because of

GM Plants Struck In Canada

U.S. Operations Are Threatened

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TORONTO — About 36,000 members of the United Auto Workers struck at noon Wednes-day against General Motors of Canada Ltd. It was their first strike in 14 years.

The strike was expected to have an immediate impact on GM's op-erations in the United States, where many of the assembly plants de-pend on Canadian-made parts. The director of the UAW in Canada, Robert White, said there was no chance that a tentative agreement could be reached soon with Canada's largest automaker. "This is General Motors' strike," he said. "They are trying to fundamentally

change the bargaining process."

Mr. White said GM Canada caused the strike by pursuing an agreement similar to the pact worked out between the UAW and GM in the United States and ratified by 350,000 GM workers last

He said the company refused to admit that its labor and health-care costs were significantly lower in Canada. He also said GM Canada sought more concessions than in its 1982 agreement with the UAW, GM has said that its total package is worth \$12,000 per worker over three years, but Mr. White said most of those funds would be

diverted from benefits that the workers already receive. GM Canada's a chief negotiator, Rod Andrews, said the company had offered a package that exceed-ed \$10,000 for each worker over

three years.

Mr. Andrews said he expected the strike to immediately hurt the United States. He said there would rent company's operations in the be layoffs and plant shutdowns within days.

Separately Wednesday, the UAW's 158-member Ford council approved the tentative contract reached with Ford Motor Co. and now will put it to a ratification vote by the union's 115,000 members at the No. 2 automaker. UAW leaders expect members to

pass the three-year pact handily, compared with the strident rankand-file opposition to the General Motors Corp. contract ratified Sunday. (UPI,AP)

Rowntree Targets North America

British Confectioner Sees Little Growth in Europe

New York Times Service

YORK, England — Rowntree Mackintosh PLC has torn down old warehouses here to build a new plant to make KitKat, the chocolate wafer bar that is its biggest seller.

But even while the new factory is going up, with the expectation of improving efficiency and increasing production in Britain, executives of this chocolate and sugar confectionery business are concentrating their hopes for growth on North

"It's such a huge market — strategically, that's why we like to be there," explained Kurt Has-linger, the company's deputy chairman, who over-sees Rowntree's operations in the United States and spends about 10 days a month there. Rowntree's recently announced pretax profits

indicate how much the company has come to rely on its North American holdings. For the first half of 1984, profits rose about 25 percent to the equivalent of \$28 million, with a stronger second half expected. Sales increased one-third to nearly \$600

And although speculation since January about a takeover bid has helped to maintain Rowntree's stock price at well over \$3.75, up from a low of \$2.70, much of the credit for the first half's success goes to last year's North American acquisitions: Tom's Foods, a fast-food business in the United States, and Laura Secord, a Canadian confectionery maker with its own retail outlets. These holdings accounted for 46 percent of the first half's

Nonetheless, North America represents essen-

Rowntree established a licensing agreement with Hershey Foods Corp. 15 years ago to market and make some of its products, including Rolo chocolate-covered toffee candies as well as KitKat. In spite of this, Rowntree has increasingly sought to acquire a U.S.company to make and distribute its own products there. That will be necessary, one analyst said, for Rowntree to compete nationally

with such U.S. concerns as Mars and Hershey.
"Tom's provides a base for both geographical development and a pipeline for U.K. exports,"

The Associated Press

phone & Telegraph Co. reported Wednesday a third-quarter net

profit of \$317 million. The report

came at the end of a nine-month

post-divestiture period that the

AT&T chairman, Charles L.

Brown, called "more volatile" than

For those nine months, AT&T

reported a profit of \$1 billion, or 91

cents a share, on revenue of \$24.78

Because of the divestiture of its telephone holdings in January, the figures both for the third quarte-

and the year so far are not compa-

rable to the periods in 1983.

anticipated.

NEW YORK - American Tele-

A British Confectioner's Growth Rowntree Mackintosti 5 revenues and pretaz aarnings, translated from pounds at current rates Revenues

said Julian Lakin, food analyst with Scrimgeour

Kemp-Gee in London.

Rowntree is one Britain's three leaders in chocolate, dividing up almost equally 80 percent of the market with Cadbury Schweppes and Mars.

According to Rowntree's chairman, Kenneth Dixon, the company's position is "well-established and highly mature." As one analyst put it: "Rown-

tree has plugged the various gaps in the product lines. There is little scope for growth in the U.K." Rowntree has operations throughout Europe, including France, West Germany, the Nether-lands, Italy and Belgium, It also owns businesses in Australia and South Africa. But its European operitions, never very profitable, had losses equivalent to \$2 million in the first half of this year on revenues that exceeded \$114 million.

There's no doubt that there's never going to be a bonanza in Europe," said Mr. Lakin. Rowntree Mackintosh's roots have always been firmly in England. Henry Isaac Rowntree and his brother, Joseph, began making cocoa and choco-late in a York foundry in the 1860's.

John Mackintosh and his wife, Violet, first mixed brittle English toffee and soft U.S. caramel (Continued on Page 15, CoL 3)

ings improvement." he said.
In the first quarter, AT&T reported a profit of \$456 million on

revenue of \$8.6 billion, while sec-

ond-quarter earnings totaled \$227

million on revenue of \$8.1 billion.

In the third quarter of 1983, AT&T's earnings fell 28 percent to

\$1.46 billion, from \$2.02 billion in

the 1982 period. Company officials

attributed this partly to expenses caused by the divestiture. Earnings

for the first nine months of 1983

AT&T Reports It Earned \$317 Million in Quarter

ne management of this com- were \$5.12 billion, down 11 percent pany remains confident that the from \$5.78 billion in the 1982 peri-current ups and downs in our financial performance will give a second

nancial performance will give way over the long term to steadier, more sulted from the settlement in 1982 companies.

AT&T, which retained its tele-

communications and computer op-

erations as part of the divestiture

agreement with the federal govern-

ment, said its third-quarter earn-

ings were 28 cents a share and came

"Our financial results for these

first three quarters of 1984 and in particular these last three months

have been more volatile and less predictable than we anticipated."

on revenue of \$8.01 billion.

Mr. Brown said.

Dollar Sets High Against Pound, **Falls Elsewhere**

LONDON - The dollar supervisors to walk out. That climbed to a record Wednesday against the British pound, as trad-ers reacted to the widening of the miners defying their union's sevenminers' conflict and the proposed cut in the price of British oil.

The pound was quoted at \$1.2008 in late trading in London, down from \$1.2045 Tuesday. It had briefly fallen to a record trading low of \$1.1905 Wednesday.

Traders feared that lower oil prices would damage Britain's economy because of the important revenue the country gets from its oil sales. The pound also suffered from fears that Britain's seven-month-old coal strike would spread and force the government to order cuts in electric-power usage by early next year.

The dollar fell, however, against other major currencies in hectic European trading Wednesday, as the Bundesbank intervened to protect the Deutsche mark

Traders said the Bundesbank had sold about \$60 million in an effort to bolster the mark. As a result, the dollar fell as low as 3.0950 DM before ending at 3.115 DM in late trading. This compared with Tuesday's 3.137 DM.

In Paris, the dollar dropped to 9.52 francs at the closing fixing, from 9.6195 Tuesday.

hope to join with AT&T next

Japan, is being formed in anticipa-

tion of the passage in December of a law to open the Japanese telecom-

munications business to private

Analysts saw the coal strike as a key factor in the pound's weakness. The strike is expected to widen next

phone companies.

In bullion trading, gold edged up in London to \$340 an cunce, compared with from \$339.75 late Tues-

But in Zurich, gold slipped to \$339.00 an ounce from \$340.50. Earlier in Hong Kong, gold fell

\$1.39 to \$339.74 an ounce. ■ Continued Strength Seen The dollar should remain strong

in the near term because of a renewed firming of U.S. interest rates this quarter, Henry Kaufman, chief : economist at Salomon Brothers Inc., said Wednesday. Mr. Kaufman made the remark

in New York, at a briefing on the global repercussions of U.S. mone-tary and fiscal policy, Reuters reof a Justice Department antitrust suit. It created seven regional tele-

The briefing was sponsored by the Economic Policy Council of the United Nations Association. Sixteen Japanese companies

Mr. Kaufman said he expects U.S. economic growth to increase in the fourth quarter, putting upmonth in creating a joint venture in telecommunications. Reuters ward pressure on interest rates and quoted a spokesman for Mitsui & supporting the dollar.

If this happens, he said, it might compound international financial problems. Co., one of the participants, as saying Wednesday.

He said the new group, which also includes the Industrial Bank of

> IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

Saudis Tighten Rules For Foreign Companies

Reuters foreign equity, effectively broaden-BAHRAIN — Sandi Arabia, its ing the definition to include all economy strained by falling oil rev- companies with minority foreign enues, is tightening rules on foreign shareholdings. companies operating in the king-dom, banking and legal sources here and in Saudi Arabia said

Wednesday.
They said the Ministry of Finance and National Economy has announced a tightening of a rule under which foreign companies awarded contracts must subcontract at least 30 percent of the contract value to Sandi companies.

The ministry will delay contract payments to companies that do not comply with the regulation.
Under the newly worded ruling, the ministry will define a foreign

company as a company with any

France Plans Surtax on Rich

PARIS - The French cabinet said Wednesday it plans a surtax in 1985 on the country's richest families to finance measures to fight poverty. ... The surtax, which will boost

to 2 percent from 1.5 percent the controversial wealth tax on families with assets valaned at more than 20 million francs (\$2.1 million), is expected to bring in some 300 million

A government spokesman said after the weekly cabinet meeting that an immediate allocation of 200 million francs will be disbursed to assure housing and food to the poor.

Under the previous interpreta-tion, if Saudi interests held 51 percent of a company, it need not comply with the 30-percent rule.

The companies will also be required to procure all commercial, banking, insurance and transport services from Saudi businesses.

Banking sources said ministries have also been told to favor Saudi companies in awarding contracts. even if criteria used in the past would suggest use of a foreign con-tractor. Saudi companies now compete with foreign concerns in many

The so-called "30-percent rule," introduced in March 1983, was aimed at stimulating the Saudi

Banking sources said the tighten-ing of the regulation followed re-ports that Saudi Arabia's oil pro-duction had fallen to a 14-year low. Oil industry sources have estimated that September output averaged less than 4 million barrels a day, a level expected to continue this month. The country's output quota set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is 5 mil-lion barrels a day.

Commenting on the tighter ruling, one lawyer in Saudi Arabia, who asked not to be named, said:

"From all the indications we see, the Sandis are very serious about this rule. There are going to be a lot of tears flowing if you're a jointventure company. Bankers said the new restriction

worsens the already tough business environment for foreign companies operating in the Saudi Arabia.



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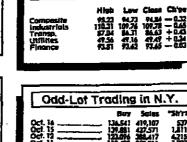
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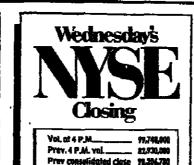
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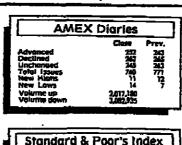
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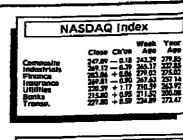


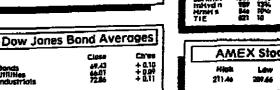


Tables include the autionwide prices up to the closing on Well Street



Standar	d & Poor	's Index
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AMEX Stock Index

AMEX Most Actives

Prices Are Mixed at NYSE Close Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches

NEW YORK — Prices were mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Wednes-

day in active trading.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials slipped 1.88 to 1,195.89.

Advances slightly outnumbered declines on the New York Stock Exchange.

Big Board volume totaled 99.74 million shares, up from 82.93 million in the previous

session.

After drifting most of the day on investor uncertainty about the economy and interest rates, the market staged a rally late Wednesday following news of Britain's decision to cut oil prices.

Energy stocks were battered by the cuts, which came a day after Norway lowered its North Sea prices, but the airlines and other issues began to pickup support.

Some investors, however, stayed on the side-lines to ponder the hundreds of corporate earn-ings reports that were being released. The mar-ket tends to drift during these periods.

course of the economy, which slowed down in

the third quarter.

The Commerce Department reported bousing starts climbed 8.9 percent in September following a 12.3 percent decline in August. The increase, despite high mortgage rates, demonstrated the housing industry is far from col-

lapse.

Federal funds rates that banks charge one another for overnight loans traded at 10 5/16 percent. Traders were a bit disturbed Tuesday when they traded at 10½, up slightly from

12 Month
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Monday's levels and the 9% percent level reached last week.

Investors are concerned the Treasury's huge \$42.3 billion borrowing program, delayed by congressional inaction on the debt ceiling, will

sold \$5.5 billion worth of notes Tuesday.

Some investors were nervous about Sunday night's presidential debate. Wall Street has shown quiet anxiety over the past two weeks since President Reagan, favored by the investment community, performed poorly in the first debate with Walter Mondale.

Exxon was high on the active list and sharply lower in reaction the the British and Norwegian price cuts.

Ralston-Purina was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and sharply lower following a block of 3,487,900 shares at 33%. Ralston said it repurchased 3.5 million of its own shares.

a share vs. 42 cents a year ago, was lower in active trading.

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price cuts.

Among the other energy losers were Chevron, Texaco, Atlantic Richfield, Phillips Petroleum, Mobil, Indiana Standard, Ohio Standard and Royal Dutch.

Occidental Petroleum, which reported third-quarter earnings of \$152.9 million vs. \$151.8 million a year ago, was lower.

Airlines attracted attention on the oil news. USAir, which had third-quarter earnings of \$1.44 a share vs. \$1.04 a year ago, was higher. So were AMR Corp., Delta, Northwest, Southwest and UAL Inc.

earnings from continuing operations of 50 cents

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Loan Losses Slow Rise In BankAmerica Profit

SAN FRANCISCO - Bankamerica Corp. Wednesday reported a 20-percent increase in its thirdquarter earnings, but said gains in interest revenue and fee income were partially offset by higher op- a year earlier. Net income for the erating expenses and a significant nine-month period fell 11 percent increase in its provision for loan to \$302 million, from \$338 million.

BankAmerica said its provision for such losses amounted to \$250 million for the third quarter, up 53 percent from \$163 million in 1983. it said net loan losses in the quarter

Hawker Says Profit Grew 18% in Half

LONDON — Hawker Siddeley Group PLC Wednesday reported an 18-percent increase in pretax profit for the first half, but said that earnings for the full year were likely to remain around the £137.5 million (\$164.7 million) of last year. Hawker said that its pretax profit for the half was £65.7 million, up-from £55.3 million in the first half

of 1983. Sales were up 11.6 percent in the period, to £751 million from £673 million. Hawker shares closed Wednesday at 391 pence, down 56 pence from Tuesday. The results were below most analysts' expectations. Hawker said orders had shown a rising trend, particularly in the group's British Railway engineer-ing companies. But, it added, it does not expect conditions to

change substantially for the rest of

of Sept. 30, from an average of \$6.1 billion during the third quarter.

agreed that current employees

COMPANY NOTES

had risen 16 percent, to \$249 million compared with \$215 million a

In the third quarter, the company said, net income rose to \$91 million, compared with \$76 million

BankAmerica said those results included the figures from Seafirst Corp., which it acquired in July 1983. Only Scafirst's third-quarter results are included in the 1983

ligures, it said. Seafirst recorded a third-quarter profit of \$21.4 million, compared with a loss a year earlier of \$34.6 million. The earnings included a \$20.5-million extraordinary gain related to tax benefits on the previous year's operating losses, BankA-

MCI, BT Sign Phone Accord

NEW YORK - MCI Communications Corp. said Wednesday it signed an agreement with British Telecom PLC to provide a directdial telephone service between the United States and Britain. The ser-

vice will begin early next year.

MCI also plans to expand its mail service worldwide. The company said that after tests next month, MCI mail will be available in Western Europe, the Middle East, Africa, the Far East and Cen-

seth Blumenfeld, president of MCI International, an MCI unit, said the agreement with BT for long-distance service to Britain will enable MCI to penetrate a market index suggests that the economic models and service with the said to be set to be valued at about \$300 million annu-

filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Com-

Swedish Match **Profit Jumped**

International Herold Tribune
STOCKHOLM — Swedish Match, the diversified industrial group, making floor cover-ings, kitchen furnishings, pack-aging and matches and lighters, reported Wednesday that its pre-tax earnings more than tri-pled to 689 million kronor (\$78.4 million) in the first eight months of 1984.

The sharp rise was mostly due to extraordinary income of 450 million kronor from sales of real estate holdings and other assets, the company said in an interim report. Exclusive of extraordinary items, Swedish Match said its pre-tax profits were up 18 percent to 239 million kronor from 202 million kronor a year ago.

Operating earnings, excluding financial items, were up 25 percent to 393 million kronor from 314 million kronor in the first eight months of 1983.

Sales of Swedish Match rose 14 percent to 6.103 billion kronor from 5.367 billion kronor. Swedish Match forecast that earnings for all 1984 would rise 15 percent to around 480 million kronor from 417 million kroner in 1983.

Long-Term Indicators Rise 2.2% in Britain

LONDON - The British index of long-term economic indicators rose in September 2.2 percent, ac-

cycle will reach a peak in early

For Control

By Juris Kaza

STOCKHOLM -- Sonesson AB, a diversified Swedish group with holdings in light industry and phar-maceuticals, said Wednesday that it was obtaining a majority stake in Gambro AB, a maker of artificial kidneys and other medical equipment. It also said it is replacing

million kronor (\$53.6 million). Sonnesson said it would increase its voting stake in Gambro to 57 per-cent from just under 24 percent, and boost its total share of Gambro's equity to 33 percent from 8.4

chased from the Crasoord family, the largest shareholders in Gam-

The aquisition will be paid with 40.5 million kronor in cash and a new issue of 2.7 million shares in Sonesson. Bertil Lindquist, an executive vice president at Sonesson will replace Anders Althin as managing director of Gambro.

Mr. Althin will remain with Gambro in the newly created pos-

Gambro forecast that earnings for all 1984 would be between 100 million and 120 million kronor, down from 156 million in 1983.

rector of Sonesson, said Gam

Monday and Tuesday, and reached company said the new 4956 Model RCA Corp. said its net profit rose \$5.925 billion on Tuesday, sources said. Continental officials declined the 4956 Model 60E, expand uses from a year earlier, to \$78 million, KUWAIT — Kuwait's official stock exchange said Wednesday that the unofficial Souk Al Manakh or 74 cents a share, compared with \$60.5 million, or 53 cents a share, a market, which collapsed two years year earlier. Revenue rose 8.8 per-cent, to \$2.47 billion from \$2.27 billion. The advance, it said, was ago with a \$90-billion debt, is to be merged with the official exchange

spurred by record revenue from its electronics, NBC and Hertz car Volkswagenwerk AG said that China is interested in making small numbers of the high-performance Andi 100, which is produced by VW's subsidiary, Audi NSU Auto Union AG. Last week, China and VW agreed to set up a plant to shares circulate on the unofficial make VW Santana sedans in market, only 20 have applied to be traded under the new system.

Sonesson Set Of Gambro

Gambro's top management. In an agreement evaluated at 472

Four million shares will be pur-

tion of deputy board chairman.

In the first half of 1984, Gambro reported, pretax earnings fell 40 percent to 44 million kronor, while sales were up 14 percent to 692

Lennart Nilsson, managing dihad been hurt by production difficulties with its new line of heartlung machines, as well as an excessive cost rises throughout the

Continental Illinois Corp.'s aver- 1 processors that offer about 50 Economics Ministry for approve Kuwait Unofficial Mart, to produce color monitor and color line output transformers, a minis-Official One to Merge

Exchange officials said a new trade system will be used, allowing shares to be traded over the counter, along the lines of Lon-don's unlisted securities market. Dealings will be permitted for one hour a day after the official market closes. But of the 37 firms, all non-Kuwaiti Guli companies, whose

something that is pushing out into

new areas from what we know,"

That strategy makes sense to an-alysts. They have a name and rep-

Mr. Dixon added.

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Robert F. Cassidy

Peter O. Kölle

Siegfried Bouvier-Ertle

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

age daily borrowings from the Fed- percent greater internal perfor-

eral Reserve Bank of Chicago in-creased more than \$1 billion current top Series 1 model. The

comment. Continental has said in distributed processing commu-

that its daily borrowings from the nications and data processing.
Fed had dropped to \$4.9 billion as

Occidental Petroleum Corp. has

Disneyland employees ended a mission for an offering of 1.05 mil-

three-week strike Tuesday at the lion units of securities: Occidental amusement park in Anaheim, Calisaid each unit will consist of \$1,000

fornia, after members of five in senior subordinated notes due in

unions approved a contract that 1994 and of seven shares of pre-

included a two-year wage freeze ferred stock convertible in secom-The unions and Walt Disney Pro-mon stock at not less than \$40 per ductions, owners of the park, share.

agreed that current employees would retain medical benefits.

Ltd. plans to invest 686 million laternational Business Machines

Taiwan dollars (\$17.6 million) in

Corp. is introducing two new Series new facilities and has applied to the

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français-anglais) et une aptitude certaine aux relations humaines a tous les niveaux.

Rountree Sees Future Growth A LEADING SWISS BANK EVALUATES In North America, Not U.K.

(Continued from Page 13) in 1890 to create "Mackintosh's Celebrated Toffee," the origin of modern toffee. They began making their creation in Halifax, York-

rental divisions.

Rowntree & Co. began expanding from its English holdings in good manufacturer of food prod1964, when it bought a majority ucts," said Tony Hollingworth, share of a West German company.

The next year it bought operations in Belgium, the Netherlands and

Italy.

But it was not until 1969 that Rowntree merged with John Mack-intosh & Sons Ltd. That was also the year that Rowntree Mackintosh signed the licensing arrangement with Hershey Foods.

For a company that Mr. Has-linger, the deputy chairman, said was at one time not interested in expanding beyond 12 product lines, Rowntree has come a long way, selling more than 400 products in 120 countries. Yet while the company now

holds about 8 percent of the British potato chip market and has ven-tured into snack foods in the Unit-ed States with Tom's Foods, Mr. Haslinger and Mr. Dixon are still eluctant to diversify. "I prefer to look at it as a widen-

ing of our product base rather than diversification," Mr. Haslinger aid. "We very much believe in chocolate and confectionery. This is still our main thing.'

Env. 300 000

"There is a mental set of doing

shire, four years later.

Subaru Faces U.S. Curbs (Continued from Page 13)

> still recommending it. "For the long-term outlook," Mr. Mosteller said, "we project a 20-percent compound annual growth rate in earnings per share, as we expect that Japanese auto import restrictions will gradually ease and strong pent-up consumer demand for Subaru's front-wheeldrive and four-wheel-drive vehicles

June by Russell C. Mosteller Jr.

recommended Subaru then and is

Subaru itself seems extremely bullish, despite increasing import competition from Ford, which plans to build cars in Mexico for sale in the United States, and General Motors, which is importing cars built by Suzuki and Isuzu in Japan to be sold by Chevrolet.

will stimulate retail sales."

"We have our niche in the market," said Subaru's Mr. Reich, "and they have theirs."

Moreover, he said, in a "customer-satisfaction" study conducted by J.D. Power & Associates, the by J.D. Power & Associates, the auto-marketing information company, of Westlake Village, near Los Angeles, Subaru ranked in second place, just behind Mercedes. A year ago Subaru stood in third place behind Mercedes and Toyota, but this year Toyota fell to fifth place, with Menda and Lincoln ranked. with Honda and Lincoln ranked third and fourth.

As for the possibility that import restraints might be lifted in the future, he maintained that even so "the Japanese don't want to exacerbate the situation back to 1981," when limitations were imposed be-cause of weak U.S. sales, and would "not come full blast into the United States,"

Nous vous remercions d'ecrire, sous ref. 2682 a ERNST & WHINNEY Conseil. 150 Bd Haussmann, 75008 Paris, qui étudiera votre candidature avec soin et discretion avant de Meanwhile, what about Subaru's cash hoard? The company already owns five distributors, while 10 others are independent. Several of these, Mr. Reich said, will become available over the next few years, and Subaru hopes to buy them.

THE UNDERLYING STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN ECONOMY

espite pessimism often expressed in West Germany, their economy appears to be well on the road to recovery.

The strong U.S. dollar, which has been the center of attraction for some time now, has tended to overshadow the surprisingly strong performance of the D-mark over the same period. Although it has declined in value substantially against the U.S. dollar since the end

of 1982, compared with a

basket of other major cur-

rencies it has held its own

quite well. West Germany is clearly an economic giant with a high per capita income. ranking first among the

world's largest trading countries. Taking this into consideration, it is advisable for a well balanced international portfolio to include an appropriate share of D-mark investments.

The key questions, of course, are: What proportions, and timing?

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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Gestion OBLI-DOLLAR 5.A.

FONDS OBLI-DOLLAR

les participants donnent pouvoir à la Société de Gestion de les présenter aux assemblées générales des sociétés dont les titres sont a Société dans le Fonds et d'y émettre tous votes.

a Société de Gestion n'est teune d'exercer ce mandat que dans

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dénonciation par la Banque Dépositaire prend ellet, et jusqu'au jour de la nomination d'une nouvelle banque dépositaire par la Société de Gestion, la Banque Dépositaire continuera à s'acquitter de ses obliga-

Les prix d'émission et de rachat des parts du Fonds sont rendus publics

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émises ou remboursées depuis la publication précédente. Le rapport
publié à la suite de la clôture de l'exercice contient également un
compte rendu de l'activité de la Société de Gestion, et notamment le
compte de profits et pertes et le bilan.

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clôture de l'exercice; les rapports semestriels sont diffusés dans les
deux mois suivant la fin du premier semestre de l'exercice.
Les rapports financiers sont disponibles au siège social de la Société de
Gestion et aux guichets de la Banque Dépositaire, ainsi qu'à ceux des
autres établissements désignés par elle.

Cestion et aut guernes désignés par elle. Les notices et avis d'information aux participants sont publiés au moins dans un journal quotidien paraissant à Luxembourg et dans un quotidien de diffusion internationale publié en Europe."

fois à un mois d'intervalle au Mémorial. Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations du Luxembourg et dans au moins trois journaux luxembourgeois et étrangen à diffusion adéquate. L'emission et le rachat de parts sont arrêtés dès la survenance du fait entrainant l'état de liquidation du Fonds."

"Chaque année, dans les trois mois qui suivent la date de clôture des comptes annuels du Fonds, la Société de Gestion distribue les revenus

acquis (et la quote-part, dans la valeur des parts nouvelles émises, déduction (aite de celles remboursées, des revenus nets encaissés) au cours de l'exercice. La Société de Gestion se réserve toutefois le droit

de constituer des provisions alin de tenir compte des moins-values prévisibles. Les revenus acquis sont constitués par les intérêts et les dividendes,

La Société de Cestion répartit ces revenus entre les participants du Fonds sous forme de nouvelles parts gratuites suivant des modalités à

Les dividendes qui ne sont pas réclamés dans les cinq années à partir

de la date de leur mise en paiement sont prescrits et reviennent au

La distribution des revenus n'est exigible que dans la mesure où les

règlementations de change en vigueur permettent de les attribuer dans le pays de résidence du bénéficiaire.

le pays de restoence ou oenenciaire. Si la valeur nette d'inventaire par part venait à s'apprécier de laçon substantielle, la Société de Gestion pourra, en vue de faciliter la distribution des parts, procéder à l'attribution de nouvelles parts gratuites suivant des modalités à déterminer de cas en cas."

Pour Gestion OBLI-DOLLAR

solution du Fonds, la décision doit en être publiée trois

Luxembourg, le 8 Octobre 1984

Article 3 : La Banque Dépositaire

Article 10 : Publicité

Article 11 : Durée du Fonds

Article 13 : Distributions

déterminer de cas en cas.

Article 1 : Le Fo

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Gestion OBLI-DM S.A.

RECLEMENT DE GESTION DU FONDS OBLI-DM

Modifications des articles 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 et 13

donnent pouvoir à la Société de Gestion de les emblées générales des sociétés dont les titres sont

Alinéa 6

Ceston et aux gueness de la nanque deposuaire, auan qu'à ceus des autres établissements désignés par elle. Les notices et avis d'information aux participants sont publiés au moins dans un journal quotidien paraissant à Lucembourg et dans un quotidien de diffusion internationale publié en Europe."

"En cas de dissolution du Fonds, la décision doit en être publiée trois

cours de l'exercice. La Société de Gestion se réserve toutefois le droit

La Sociaté de Gestion répartit ces revenus entre les participants du Fonds sous forme de nouvelles parts gratuites auvant des modalités à

La distribution des revenus n'est exigible que dans la mesure où les règlementations de change en vigueur permettent de les attribuer dans le pays de résidence du bénéficiaire.

Pour Gestion OBLI-DM S.A. J. Pierson Directeur Général

représenter aux assemblées générales des sociétés dor incorporés dans le Fonds et d'y émettre tous votes. La Société de Cestion n'est tenne d'exercer ce ma

riciel 3 : La Banque Dépositaire inéa 6 "La Banque Dépositaire, ou la Société de Gestion, pourra à tout moment et moyennant un préavis écrit de trois mois de l'une à l'autre, mettre fin aux fonctions de la Banque Dépositaire, étant bien entendu toutefois que la révocation de la Banque Dépositaire par la Société de Gestion est subordounée à la condition qu'une autre Banque Dépositaire accepte les fonctions et responsabilités de Banque Dépositaire telles que définies par le présent Règlement de Gestion et étant bien entendu d'autre part que s'il est mis fin aux fonctions de la Banque Dépositaire par la Société de Gestion, ces fonctions continueront ensuite aussi longtemps qu'il faudra pour que la Banque Dépositaire soit dessaisie de tous les avoirs du Fonds qu'elle détenait pour le compte de cehui-ci. Si démission est donnée par la Banque Dépositaire elle-même, la Société de Gestion sera tenue de nême de nommer une nouvelle Banque Dépositaire qui acceptera les responsabilités et fonctions de Banque Dépositaire conformément su présent Règlement de Gestion, étant entendu qu'à partir de la date à laquelle la dénonciation par la Banque Dépositaire prend effet, et jusqu'au jour de la nomination d'une nouvelle Banque Dépositaire par la Société de Gestion et au complet transfert à cette nouvelle Banque Dépositaire de tous les actifs du Fonds, la Banque Dépositaire continuera à s'acquitter de ses obligations."

icle 10: Publicité

Le prix d'émission et de rachat des parts du Fonds sont rendus publics quotidiennement aux guichets de la Banque Dépositaire. En outre, la Société de Cestion publie au moins une fois par semaine dans un quotidien à Luxembourg et dans un journal de diffusion international la valeur de la part de copropriété déterminée selon les dispositions de l'article 7. Elle publie à la fin de chaque année et à la fin de chaque semestre un rapport financier contenant notamment la situation patrimoniale du Fonds, le nombre de parts'en circulation et l'indication de la parts émices quantes de parts en circulation et l'indication du nombre de parts émises ou remboursées depuis la publication précédente. Le rapport publié à la suite de la clôture de l'exercice contient également un compte-rendu de l'activité de la Société de Cestion, et notamment le compte de profits et pertes et le bilan. Les rapports financiers sont disponibles au siège social de la Société de Gestion et aux guichets de la Banque Dépositaire, ainsi qu'à ceux des autres établissements désignés par elle.

Article 11 : Durée du Fonds

nan can un unsonumum ou roma, la decision doit en être publiée trois fois à un mois d'intervalle au Mémorial , Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations du Luxembourg et dans au moins trois journaux luxembourgeois et étrangers à diffusion adéquate. L'émission et le rachat de parts sont arrêtés dès la survenance du fait entrainant l'état de liquidation du Fonds."

Article 13 : Distributions

"Chaque année, dans les trois mois qui suivent la date de clôture des comptes annuels du Fonds, la Société de Gestion distribue les revenus acquis (et la quote-part, dans la valeur des parts nouvelles émises, déduction faite de celles remboursées, des revenus nets encaissés) au de constituer des provisions afin de tenir compte des moins-values prévisibles.

Les revenus acquis sont constitués par les intérêts et les dividendes, sous déduction des frais. déterminer de cas en cas.

Les dividendes qui ne sont pas réclamés dans les cinq années à partir de la date de leur mise en paiement sont prescrits et reviennent au

Si la veleur nette d'inventaire par part venait à s'apprécier de façon substantielle, la Société de Gest substantielle, la Société de Gostion pourra, en vue de faciliter la distribution des parts, procéder à l'attribution de nouvelles parts gratuites suivant des modalités à déterminer de cas en cas."

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Company Earnings Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

(Other Earnings on Page 19) 1994 5.400. 122.9 1.30

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> NOTICE OF REDEMPTION to Holders of

G.T.E. INTERNATIONAL INC

81/4% Guaranteed Bonds due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the terms and conditions of the above issue US\$894,000 (Nominal) are to be redeemed at par on 15th November 1984, the following bond serial numbers have been drawn for redemption in the resence of a notary public at a price equal to 100% of the principal face amount.

BONDS OF \$1,000 EACH

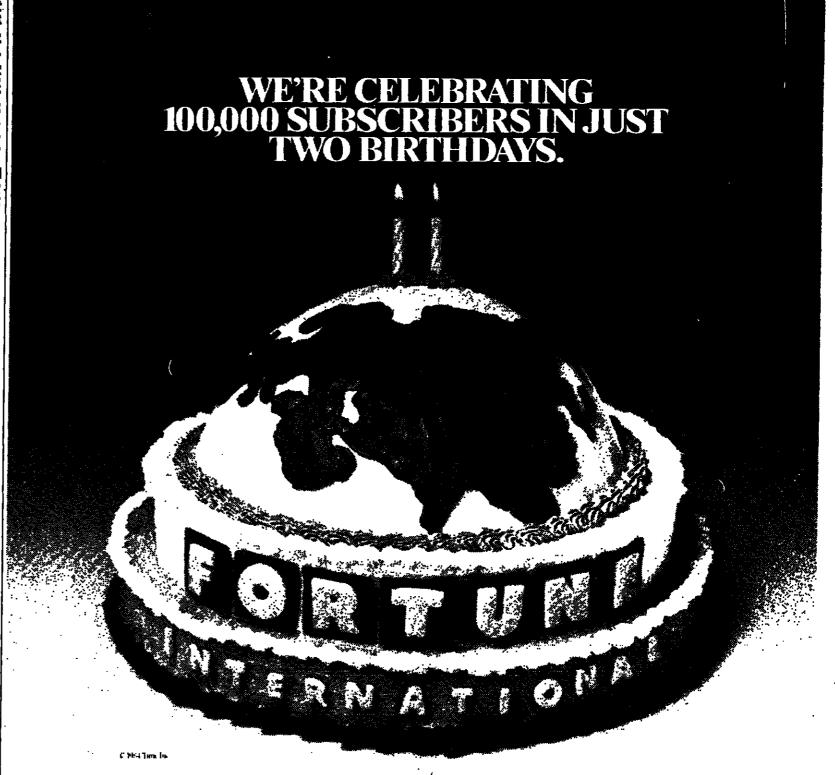
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Bonds so designated for redemption will become due and payable on 15th November 1984 in the currency of the United States of America at the office of the principal Paying Agent, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., Corporate Trust Office, New York, or at the holders option to the other Paying Agents named on the bonds.

Interest on the Bonds drawn will cease on and after 15th November 1984

G.T.E. INTERNATIONAL INC By Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, Paying Agents, New York.

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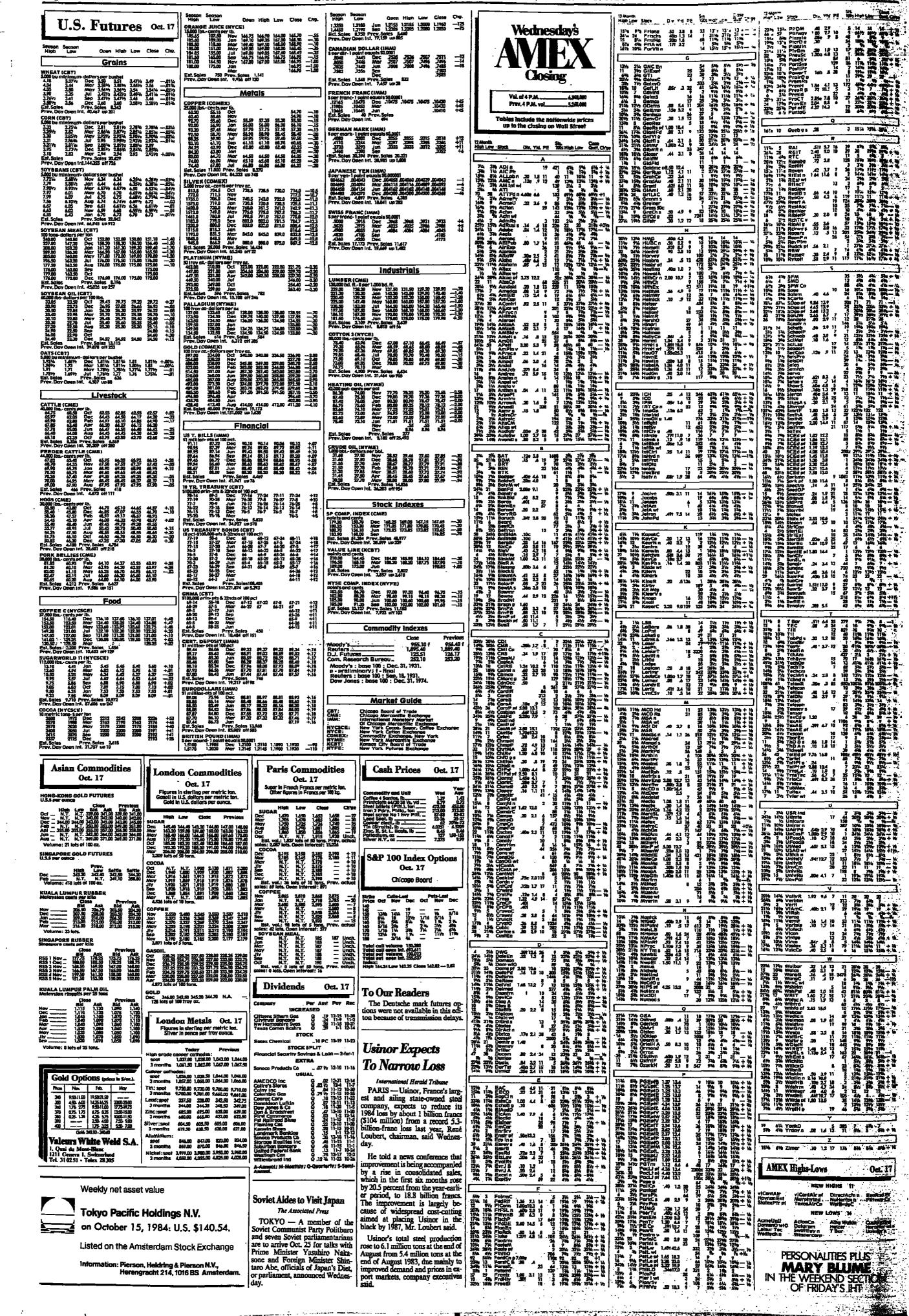
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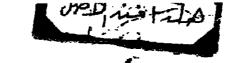
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RNATIONAL



Jed in Halp



1994 80.2 2.15

U.S. Building Increases

and utilities operated at 81.9 percent of capacity last month, a sharp drop from the 82.6-percent rate in

turned down in September for the first time in nearly two years. But most economists said that slide was only a temporary setback for the economy and not a signal of a full-

Air Canada Head Pushes Line's Privatization

boped such a move would start with employee participation.

Mr. Jeanniot said Tuesday he believed that Canada's moves to deregulate air transport have been prudent He said Air Canada is responding with a stringent costcutting program and expansion into new markets, citing the air-line's recently announced plans to begin service to India and Singa-

But an indicator of future building plans slipped. Commerce said construction permits were taken out at an annual rate of 1.4 million Reserve Board said factories, mines units, off 3.7 percent from the Au-

> In the factory-use report, a previous report that August operating rates were unchanged was revised

"A one-month decline in this in-

The Federal Reserve vice chairman, Preston Martin, said Wednesday he is becoming concerned about a "growth recession," in which economic growth is too slow to produce new jobs and unem-ployment rises, the New York Times reported Wednesday. "There are beginning to be the first signs of a growth recession," Mr. Martin said.

PARIS - France's adjusted trade surplus narrowed to 477 mil-

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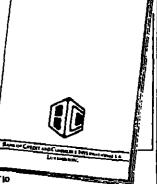
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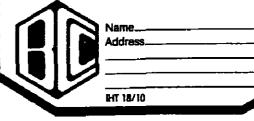


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But Factory Use Falls

of declines, helped by the growth in construction of new single-family bones and apartments, the Commerce Department said Wednes-

In a separate report, the Federal August and the second straight monthly decline.

The factory-use figures were in line with the industrial production indicator reported Tuesday which

MONTREAL - Privatization of government-owned Air Canada would be a logical move, the air-line's president, Pierre Jeanniot, said in a speech to the Montreal Chamber of Commerce. He said he

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to a 0.1 percent decline.

dex does not signal a recession, said Robert Ortner, chief economist for the Commerce Departsemble anything like a business-cycle peak. It resembles the middle stages of expansion."

'Growth Recession' Worry

Paris Shrinks Trade Surplus Reuters

lion francs (\$49.7 million) in Sep-tember, from 3.5 billion francs in August and 323 million francs in 1994 1,240, 121,8 0,44 1994 4,600, 517,3 2,85 the year-earlier period, the finance 1784 1.21 0.89 1794 22.44 2.45 734 LOW COST FLIGHTS INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED NY ONE WAY \$150. Everyday N.Y. West Coast \$141. Parss 225 92 90. TO USA FROM £119 and way NATC London 01-734 8100. (Continued From Back Page) 1983 1.57 1.71 HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL **AUTOS TAX FREE** LEGAL SERVICES COUNG LADY 245 9002 for Land US IMMIGRATION visos, Attys. Spilo & Rochey, 1925 Brichell Av, Microi F 33129. Tek (305) 6439600, tx 441469 COOPER ST JAMES PORTUGAL OSLO 448559, French-English spec HEALTH SERVICES **7 DAYS INCLUSIVE TOURS** We can offer tax-free BMW's at touri prioss. Left or right hand drive, Area can specification, full factory woman and official dealer back-up. Also factory-built bullet groot BMWs specials: coach-publing, e. FROM PARIS TO: VAINCOSE VENS. Special surgery Frankfurt/Germany. 069/28 22 88 o 56 20 36. SERVICES N.Y. YOUNG LADY - Compo business dieners, 212-315-0818. RIS 747 59 58 TOURIST GUIDE con-midricks, International Inswel. PARIS 562 0587 15 DAYS INCLUSIVE TOURS
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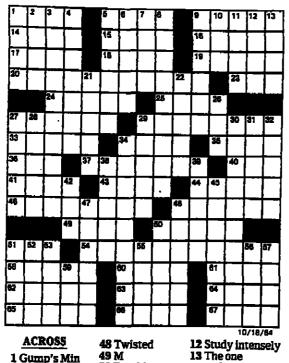
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By Susan Cheever. 243 pp. \$15.95. Houghton Mifflin, 1 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108

Reviewed by Brigitte Weeks

**HOME Before Dark" is much more than Susan Cheever's memoir of her famous author father: it is a portrait of the artist as a young man, a middle-aged man, an old man. a sick man. It is, in fact, one of the most moving and intimate books I have read in

John Cheever, who died in June 1982, was a creature of his own imagination, his only daughter tells us. The gifts that made him a brilliant short story writer and novelist also created a man who evidently had a loose and ever-changing relationship to reality. "I write to make sense of my life," John Cheever used to say. He advised his daughter to do the same. She has done so as the author of three novels and although she "never intended to become his biographer," she here undertakes to make sense of his life for the rest of us.

Her exercise in family archaeology inevitably unearths pain, beginning with the disinte-gration of John Cheever's childhood: his fa-ther's business failure, his mother's efforts to support the family with a gift shop, the drinking, the divorce, the sale of the family home, above all the lack of affection for an unwanted last child. Psychiatrists were energetic in their efforts to persuade an older, troubled John Cheever, that all his problems stemmed from his relationship with his parents, but Susan, with a perspicacity not shared by the professionals, points out: "He had spent his life escaping the past; he wasn't about to return to it voluntarily." Cheever made his way from Wollaston, Massachusetts, to New York City, aged 18, to be a writer of fiction. He stuck to that uncompromising plan for the rest of his life, through first critical success, critical doldrums and, finally, tremendous critical ac-

His daughter brings alive the years before her arrival as skillfully as she does the period of her own growing up. Her narrative, however, is not strictly chronological but laced with in-sights from later years or flashbacks to earlier times, a method held together by a sense of peace and the knowledge that all struggles are concluded. She retells both the legends and the reality and it is hard to care which is which. In the early days of their marriage John and Mary Cheever and their young daughter lived in an apartment on East 59th Street. "In the morning when I went to school, my father would put on his one good suit and his gray felt hat and ride down in the elevator with the other men on their way to the office. From the lobby he would walk down to the basement, to the windowless storage room that came with our apartment. That was where he worked. There, he hung up the suit and hat and wrote all morning in his boxer shorts, typing away on his portable Underwood set up on a folding table." The appearance of a regular, respectable life mattered even then.

An odd family these Cheevers. Not wholly likeable or admirable. The parents' marriage was an on-again, off-again affair, either in the emotional tropics or the Arctic. There was so

much backbring and arguing around the fam ily dining table that some guests couldn't stand it. But clearly John Cheever cared deeply about his family — wife Mary, sons Federico and Benjamin, and Susan: "My father leved his children. The three of us were, as he said, the roof and settle of his existence." He liked to see his family gathered together in the tightouse in Ossining. New York, with its reling lawns and barking dogs, in appearance is perfect upper-middle-class family. But, looking back, it seems to Susan that in Cheever's life, its in his writing, appearances were what really counted. "We were all told that appearances were not important, but no one believed it for a minute. My father described everything in terms of appearances . . .

BOOKS

But "Home Before Dark" is no "Dedity Dearest," a child's settling of scores. The way der of this book is the astonishing combin of dispassion and compassion with which Stsan Cheever portrays her father. Assemblin her portrait, Susan uncovers the personality of her father layer by layer - although her moit er remains a somewhat shadowy figure. Havingwritten this book in part to assuage the pain of John Cheever's death, she realizes. "I know my father better than I ever did while he was

The clouds began to gather in the 1960s, just as John Cheever became firmly established as a master of the short story and a successful novelist. But appearances no longer matched reality. They masked a middle-aged man losing himself and his talents to alcohol. "Drink was: his crucible, his personal hell," and "by the first years of the 1970s, the inevitable first drink of day came sooner and sooner. Eventually it blended with the last drink of the evening." His marriage, always in peril, seemed to be disintegrating. The children were caught in the cross-fire. "They both confided at length and is explicit detail to me," Susan grimly renorm-bers, "or anyone else who would sit still longenough to listen. Not only did I wish they wouldn't; I began to wish they would get

Writing about one's own father fighting it-coholism, regaining fame, becoming "his own number one groupie" and finding young lovers of both sexes is an almost impossible task, but Susan Cheever does it — with restraint and understanding: "I think it was partly his fear of his own desires that kept my father drinking." and I think his anxiety over his sexual ambived lence also kept him married." She keeps besself in the background most of the time so that when she is on stage the reader has no feeling. of exploitation or voyeurism.

Strangely, it doesn't really matter that the subject of this book is one of the great literary names of our times. He could be a politicing of a painter or a financier. There will be other books about John Cheever - doctoral theses literary biographies, lovers' recollections but there will never be another book about John Cheever like this one. No one will love him quite as Susan Cheever does. No one will love him quite as Susan Cheever does. No one will fear him and fight with him as his daughter has. "How could I love him?" she asks as he lay dying. With this book John Cheever's daught answers her own question. For better, for worse, she loved him.

Brigitte Weeks is on the staff of The Washing-

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, West's odd-looking two-diamond opening was in accordance with a style favored by several players. It showed a major two-suiter, of at least

nine cards, and less than the values for an opening bid. East selected hearts, keeping his powerful clubs up his e, and South made a natural bid of two no-trump, which ended the auction.

If West had known about his partner's club suit, he could have defeated the contract without difficulty. As it was, he led a heart and the jack won in

South led the diamond queen for a successful finesse. When he continued by finess, the defense was helpless. ing the diamond ten, West scored three spade trick

parted with a club. It is easy to see that the contract is doomed, for sooner or have been defeated. later West will shift to a club with devastating effect. However, South made an excellent

This did him no good in the diamond department, but it forced West to make another discard. Unsure of the position, he let go another club, just as South hoped.

From the bidding and early play, South knew the whole distribution. West found out too late when he won a spade lead with the jack and his part-ner discarded the club king. The East hand was dead, and

one heart trick, and South an ovetrick when he

Tokyo

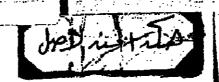
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SPORTS

ackbring and arguing around the lanng table that some guests couldn't have learly John Cheever cared deeply and ally—wife Mary, sons Federico and tim, and Susan: "My father loved had a. The three of us were, as he said ha ad settle, of his existence." He liked to a sathered together in the ha Aiming at Belmont Sweep, Slew o' Gold Bears His Father's Winning Stamp

New York Times Service

d settle' of his existence." He like to family gathered together in the like to a Ossning. New York, with its older und barking dogs, in appearance a per-modele-class family. But looking to Susan that in Cheever's life, a supearances were what reals. NEW YORK - It is still 10 minutes before post time, but the coll looks as if he is about to burst, seems to Susan that in Unceversité, a writing appearances were what ready is the were all told that appearance is monortant, but no one believed it for a described everything. witching and chomping with nerwoth energy. His long neck is bowed sharply, stretching tight the golden-brown skin over his wide shoulders and deep, rippling chest. My father described everything in His mouth yanks at the bit over and over, his ears are stiff and alert. Each step is deliberate and force-

"Home Before Dark" is no "Dady
"a child's setting of scores. The was
his book is the astonishing combination
assists and compassion with which sa SSLOR and compassion with which St. He looks like a human athleterait, Susan uncovers the personality of going through a bizarre but deadly-scrious ritual to psyche himself up. trait. Susan uncovers the personality of less layer by layer — although her most image a somewhat shadowy figure. Having this book in part to assuage the pain of the personal less in the personal le and it really isn't much different. But the way Slew o' Gold behaves before he races reminds racetrackers not so much of a person but of a horse who six years ago this week seas attempting the same task that wards began to gather in the 1960s Par Cheever became furnity established by Slew o' Gold will take on at Belmont Park Saturday — an unprecedented sweep of Belmont's fall championship series, victories in of the short story and a successful But appearances no longer marked They masked a middle-aged man long and his talents to alcohol. "Drink va the Woodward Stakes, the Mariboro Cup and the Jockey Club

and his talents to alcohol. Drink was able, his personal hell, and by the is of the 1970s, the inevitable first drink That horse was Slew o' Gold's inther, Seattle Slew, but the resemblance is not as logical as it sounds. Rarely has an equine son seemed so much the reincarnation of his sire, and never have a father and son detail to me." Susan granly remen-f anyone else who would sit still long to histen. Not only did I wish they been so successful in this country's premier races for older horses. Slew o' Gold's current success

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reflects so well on his father because Seattle Siew has beyond any doubt proved himself the most important new sire of the last generaion and figures to influence the circumstances. Jim and Sally Hill breed for generations to come. Two and Mickey and Karen Taylor,

one-fortieth shares in his breeding rights were sold for \$2.9 million and \$3 million earlier this year, making him worth a theoretical \$146 million to \$120 million. Individual breeding seasons have been bartered for as much as \$800,000,

That is, of course, a huge return on a horse who was sold for \$17,500 as a yearling. More surprisingly, it is an unusual and unpreceted success for a winner of the U.S. Triple Crown.

The last five horses who won the Kennicky Derby, Preakness Stakes and Belmont Stakes all went to stud amid high hopes, but all exfor Seattle Slew are regarded as major disappointments. Assault, who won the Triple Crown in 1946, was found to be

sterile. Citation (1948) wasn't much better; his failure to sire anything reminiscent of himself in part led to the long decline of Calumet Farm. cretariat (1973) was bred to the best mares in the world and was looked to as the successor to Bold Ruler as the world's most influential sire. While he ranks among the

top 5 percent of U.S. stallions, he has not produced a U.S. champion or a horse with any of his brilliance. Affirmed (1978), who stands a few stalls down from Seattle Slew at Kentucky's Spendthrift Farm, has become the disappointment of the breeding world. He has yet to sire a U.S. stakes horse, while Alydar, whom he beat in all three Triple Crown races, has turned out one stakes-winner after another.

Seattle Slew entered stud amid



Taylor, left, with trainer Hertler and friend, 'Seattle Slew was fiercer, faster,' says jockey Cordero. 'This horse is smoother, like a nry.'

who had bought and raced him, Slew o'Gold from his sire's first racing brilliance rather than genet- that November but was accorded were so attached to him and confident of his success that they retained half his breeding rights (most owners settle for a quarter or Albuvial, a daughter of Buckpasser less). They also struck foal-sharing arrangements with the owners of top broodmares, whereby two breeding seasons to Seattle Slew The breeding world was not exwould be exchanged for their choice of one of the resulting off-

borne Farm led to the breeding of lingering feeling that he was more

crop. Seattle Slew was bred to two Claiborne mares, and the Hills and Taylors chose the one produced by and already the dam of numerous stakes horses, including Coastal, winner of the 1979 Belmont Stakes.

pecting great things from Seattle Slew. Even after his Triple Crown, his near-miss of the fall series and Such an arrangement with Clai- his gallant Gold Cup, there was a

ic royalty. He was a grandson of Bold Ruler, by Bold Reasoning, Eclipse Award as the champion of but the female side of his family did her division. not impress anyone and Bold Reasoning had not sired other stars.

The doubts were quickly wiped out. Seattle Slew's first crop, 2-year-olds of 1982, included Landaluce, the fastest filly since Ruffian. Undefeated in all five career starts, including a 20-length triumph and an easy victory over colts, she died

goal with 18 seconds left.

Gretzky adding one assist.

in, scored the winning goal.

Elsewhere it was Washington 5-3

over Los Angeles and Edmonton 7.

these days, not even an early-sea-

Gold had provided his sire with a second champion by finishing the year strongly to be named the champion 3-year-old. Slewpy won two major fall races and was named the New York-bred horse of the Seattle Slew is almost certain to

have a third champion at the end of this year, as well as the dubious distinction of having sired two posthumous Eclipse winners. His second crop of foals included one bred and kept by Claiborne, a son of Tuerta named Swale. He won

Slew o' Gold was a 2-year-old

then, flashing promise but having

trouble getting out of his own way

He and another of Seattle Slew's

first sons, Slewpy, both ran in the Remsen Stakes that fall and were

favored, but both showed their im-maturity and finished off the

board. By the end of the next year,

when they were 3-year-olds, Slew o'

Tampa Derby Wood Memori Kentucky Der Peter Pan Belmont Steke Haskell Travers

several rich stakes races last year as Nothing is bothering the Oilers a 2-year-old but was the scourge of sophisticated handicappers beson meeting with the Bruins. With cause his times were slow and his an 11-3-3 edge, Boston had been a rough opponent for Edmonton competition was moderate. He was outvoted, 191-to-1, for the 2-yearsince the Oilers joined the NHL in old championship (it went to his 1979. But Tuesday night in Edmonbarnmate Devil's Bag) but over the winter he improved dramatically. ton, the new Stanley Cup champions blitzed the Bruins with four By this year's Triple Crown se-

first-period goals and cruised to a 7-2 victory. Jari Kurri and Wayne ries, Devil's Bag was retired with an injured knee, and Swale went on to Gretzky scored two goals apiece, with Kurri setting up a pair and win the Derby and the Belmont. Eight days later, he died suddenly tender foot mjury.

from what has only tentatively
been diagnosed as heart failure.

On Saturday, the shoes are likely to still be there, but only because he Mike Krushelnyski, a former Bru-(UPI, AP) on 3-year-old.

Never before has a sire produced three champions in his first two crops, but even more impressive about Seattle Slew's breeding start is the versatility suggested by his three best offspring.

Landaluce was precocious and brilliant, showing blazing speed as a 2-year-old. Swale was professional rather than fast at 2 and then matured into a top 3-year-old, winning at the classic mile-and-a-half Belmont distance. Slew o' Gold, immature at 2 and still finding himself through most of his 3-year-old season, blossomed last fall and has returned even stronger at 4. Given his continuing improvement, it is tantalizing to think how Landaluce and Swale might have developed

had they lived longer. The inevitable question is whether the father or son is the better er; McNamara is considered the racehorse. "Up to a mile and a quarter, I have to say Seattle Slew might have been a little better." says Mickey Taylor. "But at a mile seems to have just a little more

Angel Cordero Jr., who rode both through their fall series. thinks they are "not too far apart. They're so much alike, all that strength and macho. Seattle Slew was fiercer, faster, but this other horse is smoother, more like a pro."

It is unfair to contrast the two on the basis of their 3-year-old sea-sons, for Slew o' Gold had not approached his full ability during the Triple Crown. Their 4-year-old seasons are far closer.

Seattle Slew lost his bid for a weep of the fall series in the 1978 Gold Cup, a race he lost by a nose but in which he may have won more admiration than ever in his career. After ducling with and dis-posing of the Triple Crown winner, Affirmed, through six furlongs in a blazing 1:09, he was caught in midstretch by the fast-closing Exceller but then, almost unbelievably, came back and was regaining the

lead when the finish line came up. Last year as a 3-year-old, Slew of Gold was deprived of a sweep by an only slightly larger margin. He won the Woodward and the Gold umphs came defeat in the Mariboro by a neck (he lost more ground than that under Cordero's daring but questionable ride). This year, Slew o' Gold overcame a slow pace and a muddy track to beat the reformed claimer Shifty Sheik in the Woodward, and then ran better in the Marlboro to beat the outstanding 3-year-old Carr de Naskra in the Marlboro. He ran both those races wearing bar shoes to protect a

is accustomed to them now. His win him the title of 1984's champi- trainer, John Hertler, expects him to run his strongest race of the year.



ANAHEIM, California - Gene Mauch, who resigned as manager of the California Angels two years ago, will return to that position in 1985, the American League team announced late Tuesday.

Mauch quit shortly after the Angels lost the 1982 American League playoff to the Milwaukee Brewers. California won the first two games: of that series but dropped the next

John McNamara, hired to replace Mauch, announced last weekthat he would not return as managtop candidate for the Boston Red-Sox managerial post, vacant since Ralph Houk retired.

Mauch, who will turn 59 nextand a half, I like Slew o' Gold. He month, has been the director of Angel player personnel since Sept. 17, 1983. He has been a big-league manager for 22 years; he ranks geighth in major-league history in years of service, ninth in victories (1,646) and ninth in total games

Mauch was first appointed Angel manager on May 28, 1981 to 2 succeed Jim Fregosi. California had a 22-25 record when Mauch took over and finished the strikeinterrupted campaign with a 51-5922

In 1982, California won its second-ever American League West title with a 93-69 record, best in the 24-year history of the franchise, before losing in the playoffs.

Mauch managed at Philadelphia from the beginning of the 1960 season until the middle of the 1968, campaign; at Montreal from 1969 through 1975, and at Minnesota from the beginning of the 1976 sea-



Late Surge by Islanders Beats Young Goalie, 6-4

UNIONDALE, New York -Starting his first National Hockey League game, New Jersey goal-tender Hannu Kampurri could be expected to see some new things. But what the New York Islander Paul Boutilier showed him was

With the score tied, 2-2, here Tuesday night, Boutilier fired a 50-foot shot that sailed over the net, struck the glass backboard and re-

NHL FOCUS

bounded toward the cage. It went off Kampuri's shoulder into the net to put the Islanders ahead 17 into the third period — the first of four final-period goals in New York's 6-4 victory.

Boutilier's goal started an avalanche, Mike Bossy scoring 1:05 later and Tomas Jonsson and Brent Sutter adding tallies that sealed the

Bossy, with two goals and two assists on the night, hopes the Is-landers will straighten themselves out although they've won two of three games this season. "It's time we took the reins," Bossy said. "In three games, we've been outplayed in every one. I was embarrassed by the few shots we got in the first two periods [10 in all]. A team with greater firepower than the Devils would have buried us.

good and we're not skating well," said Bossy. "It looked to me like we

were skating in sand."

Bossy helped prevent a loss by deking Kampurri at 1:22 of the third period after taking a pass from Clark Gillies. Jonsson boosted the lead to 5-2 with a 10-foot flip shot while the Islanders were two men up at 11:35. Gord Lane opened the scoring for the Islanders at 14:46 of the first period.

New Jersey, which had beaten New York, 7-2, in last week's season opener, scored twice in the first 2:12 of the middle period to take a 2-1 lead. Jan Ludvig punching in a rebound at the 55-second mark and Kirk Muller putting Tim Higgins's rebound past Roland Melanson made is.2-1. New Jersey cut the deficit to 5-4

in the game's final two minutes on Muller's second goal of the night and Doug Sulliman's picking up an errant clearing pass and driving a short shot past Melanson. Islander

"I don't think our enthusiasm is

ler, infielder-outfielder, has tiled for free opency.

BASKETBALL

Noticeal Beskirbell Association BOSTON—Traded Geroid Henderson, sward, to Seattle for a first-round draft choice

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
N.Y. RANGERS—Sent Steve Richmond and
Grant League, detensemen, and George
McPines and Chris Kontos, forwards, to New
Hoven of the American Hockey League. THOROUGHBRED RACING
CHURCHILL DOWNS—Named Go
Lowrence, general manager and executes president, Named Paul McDanald, d

ST. FRANCIS—Named Tom McConnell as sistems basketball coach.

NHL Standings

Hoc

N.Y. Islanders Philodelphio New Jersey N.Y. Ronaers St. Louis Toranto Chicoso Detroil

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Toulan 1. R.C. Peris 0
7 Brest 1. Sochoux 6
11 Porks-S.G. 4. Lens 3
17 Lille 3. Strasbours 6

1401-0 993-4 1003-1 1703-1 1725-4 1175-2 145-2 1461-7 1461

SCOREBOARD

Transition

Boston was further stong when

CALIFORNIA-Named Gene N

CALIFORNIA—Named Gene Mauch man-oper.
CLEVELAND—Placed Braderick Perkins, first basement: Steve Comer, alticher, and Ja-mile Quirk, coricher, on waivers for the purpose of sivine them their uncanditional releases. TORONTO—Named Grady Little manager of its Kinston, North Corolina difflight in the Carolina League, National League ATLANTA—Announced that Jerry Rays-ler, Infielder-outfielder, has illed for free opency.

in 1964.
GOLDEN STATE—Waived Russell Crass.
And Base Mannion, puord. forward, and Pace Mannian, guard. INDIANA—Cut Brook Steppe, guard, and Lerby Combs, forward,

DALLAS—Jim Cooper, offensive tockle, has undergone les sursery and will miss the remainder of the season.

DENVER—Signed Ricky Hunley, linebocker, to a series of one-year contracts.

KANSAS CITY—Signed Michoel Gunter, running back. Piaced Stan Jakes, defensive back, on the injured reserve list, PHILADELPHIA—Signed Dean May, quarierback, Weived Bob Helly, quarter back, PITYSBURGH STEELER—Re-signed John Radgers, tisht end.

Julied Shies Feethall Leasue ARIZONA—Signed Poul Girgash, tinebacker, and Dan Echols, fight end, to Orlando for the rights to Mark Reed, quarterback, HOCKEY

Celtics Deal Henderson to Supersonics Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON - Guard Gerald Henderson, who ended a contract dispute with Boston by signing with National Basketball Association champion Celtics last week, was traded late Tuesday to Seattle for a 1986 first-round draft choice. Henderson, 28, was a starter last season when the Celtics won their 15th NBA title.

With the surplus at our guard position, this trade gives us the opportunity to project our needs for the future," said Celtic General Manager Jan Volk Boston's backcourt includes veterans Danny Ainge, Dennis Johnson, Quinn Buck-ner and M.L. Carr, and rookies Rick Carlisle and Carlos Clark.

out and moved inside the New tries from the one-yard line. (AP)

Football

h		
NFL Team and Individual Leaders		
INDIVIDUAL	Harris, Clev. 9 73 B.1 13 0	Kickoff Returners
American Conference	Smith, K.C. 15 118 7.9 29 0	NO YDS AVG LG TD
Quarterbacks ·	James, S.D. 15 95 6-3 12 0	Milchell St.L. 15 343 242 39 0
ATT COM YDS TD INT Marina, Mia, 211 142 2074 28 4	Thomas, Den. 13 79 6.1 15 0	Rodgers, G.B. 13 257 22.1 45 0 Dor.Nelson, Minn. 11 234 21,3 38 4
Ecson. N.E. 128 86 1099 7 1	Kickeff Returners NO YDS AVG LG TD	Jenkins, Der. 15 319 21.3 32 0
Ferguson, Buff. 177 107 1233 8 4	Humshery, Jefs 13 430 33,1 97 1	Anderson, Mine. 12 254 21.2 41 8
Fourit S.D. 272 172 2101 8 8	Williams, Raiders 14 372 26.6 44 0	Bird. St.L. 9 190 21.1 28 8
Woodley, Pht. 129 73 1041 7 4 Krien, Sec. 185 94 1360 11 18	Springs_Jets 10 228 22.5 73 0	Nelms, Wesh, 18 379 21.1 36 6 Dr.Hill, Roms, 11 228 20.7 40 6
Krieg, Sec. 185 94 1380 11 10 Moon, Hou. 200 100 1272 5 4	James, S.D. 19 428 22.5 51 0 Polge, K.C. 9 207 22.3 45 0	Dr.Hfil, Roms 11 228 20.7 40 9 Morton, T.B. 18 370 20.4 31 0
Paget, Incl. 150 £3 1672 6 7	Smith. Incl. 15 325 21.7 94 1	Monroe, S.F. 13 263 202 44 6
Ryan, Jets 195 106 1368 10 11	Erenberg, Pitt, 11 230 20,9 47 0	Scoring (Touchdowns)
Anderson, Cin. 148 88 1142 3 8	Rooches, Hou. 9 188 20.9 49 0	TD Rush Rec Ret Pts
Rushers ATT YDS AVG LG TD	J.Williams, N.E. 13 270 20.8 29 6 Spencer, Pitt. 18 373 207 at 0	Rippins, Wash, 8 8 0 0 48 Anderson, St.L. 6 4 2 0 26
McNell, Jets 134 691 4.5 33 4	Spencer. Pirt. 16 373 20.7 40 0	Dorsett, Dali. 6 5 1 0 36
Jockson, S.D. 127 550 4,3 18 5	TD Rush Rec Ret Pts	Green. St.L. 6 0 6 0 26
Winder, Den. 124 519 4.2 24 2	Allen, Roiders 9 7 2 0 54	Attrichett St.L. 6 6 0 0 36
Affert, Rolders 126 428 3.5 38 7 Pruitt, Clev. 132 417 3.2 14 5	Duper, Alc. 7 0 7 0 42	Riogs, Ati. 6 6 8 0 34 LThompson, Det. 6 0 6 0 34
Bell Buff. 104 411 4.0 22 7	Clayten, Mio. 4 0 6 0 36 Jockson, S.D. 6 5 1 0 36	Tyler, S.F. 6 5 1 0 34
Dickey, lad. 82 397 45 30 3	Christensen, Rolders 5 0 5 0 30	Wilder, T.B. 5 5 0 0 30
McMillion, Ind. 85 392 4.6 31 3	P_Johnson, S.DMilo. 5 5 0 0 30	Scorins (Kicking)
Collins, N.E. 89 354 43 27 2	Pruitt, Clev. 5 5 0 8 30	PAT FG Le Pis-
Brown, K.C. 83 326 3.9 25 3 Receivers	Shuler, Jefs 5 0 5 0 30	Stenerud, Minn. 14-15 15-16 54 54 AACFodden, Phil. 10-10 15-17 49 55
NO YOS AVG LG TO	Wolker, Jets 5 0 5 0 30 Scorie (Kickine)	Moseley, Wosh. 22-23 11-14 42 55
Winstone, S.D. 47 556 11,8 23 1	PAT FG Lo Pis	Wersching, S.F. 21-71 11-15 53 55;
Newsome, Clev. 45 518 11.5 52 1	Johnson, Sec. 22-72 10-11 50 52	O'Donoghue, St.L. 26-27 9-15 52 53
Duper, Mic. 38 752 19.8 80 7	Lowery, K.C. 15-15 12-15 52 51	Septien, Doil. 13-13 12-14 52 49
Stallwarth, Pitt. 38 454 17.3 51 2 Christensen, Raidrs 27 515 129 37 5	Bohr, Roiders 16-18 1)-14 50 49	Luckhurst, Att. 19-19 9-10 52 46; 8.Thomas, Chi. 15-15 9-13 49 42
Coffinsworth, Cin. 36 558 15.5 44 2	Benirschke, S.D. 22-22 9-12 57 49 Anderson, Pitt, 17-17 18-16 48 47	Andersen, N.O. 17-17 8-10 47 41
Frenklin, Buff. 34 487 13.5 54 1	Leohy, Jels 20-21 9-11 52 47	Lonsford, Roms 19-19 7-11 27 48
Allen, Rolders 34 418 12.3 92 2	von Schamenn, Mic. 28-30 5-13 37 43	TEAM
Holohan, S.D. 28 423 15.1 51 1 Watson, Den. 28 486 14.5 42 1	Bahr, Clev. 9- 910-164939	AFC Offense
Posters	Danelo, Buff. 15-15 8-15 52 39 Breech, Cin. 13-13 7-13 48 34	Yards Rush Poss
NO YARDS LONG AVG		Migmi 2916 827 2009
Stork, Incl. 43 1967 72 45.7	Nelland Conference	San Diego 2915 \$19 2096
J.Amold. K.C. 38 1728 63 45.5	Quarterbacks ATT COM YDS YD INT	Cincinneti 2467 897 1579
McInally, Cir. 32 1426 61 44,4 Roby, Mis. 22 162 46 43,7	Mentane, S.F. 145 102 1294 9 2	Raiders 2376 480 1478 Pittsburgh 2325 762 1563***
Guy, Rolders 41 1745 63 42.6	Lornax, St.L. 226 140 2007 12 5	Jels 2303 1028 1275
Kidd. Buff. 28 1183 57 423	Donleison, Det. 188 120 1425 10 4	Konsos City 2273 756 1517
Buford, S.D. 28 1179 40 42.1	Bartkowski, All. 177 118 1587 9 B	New England 2258 841 1417
Cox. Clev. 37 150 57 413	Strams, Glonts 245 136 1940 12 5 Theismond, Wish, 185 108 1253 11 4	Buffalo 2166 749 1418_
Prestricton, N.E. 36 1480 51 41.1 Romsey, Jets 26 1051 64 48.4	Theismonn, Wsh. 185 108 1353 11 4 DeBerg, T.B. 164 103 1250 6 4	Cleveland 2095 580 1515 = Septile 2001 812 1219
Puet Returners	Dickey, G.B. 174 102 1395 7 9	IndBanapolis 2014 1017 997
NO YDS AVG LG TD	Jowerski, Phil. 260 147 1543 7 6	Denver 1949 948 1961 A
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Serings, Jets 12 130 10.8 33 0 Wilson, Buff, 19 194 10.2 45 1	Rushers ATT YDS AVG LG TD	AFC Defense 2 2 Yards Rush Pass 8
Wilson, Bulf. 19 194 10.2 45 1 Prukti. Raiders 30 280 9.3 34 0	Payton, Chi. 167 875 5.2 72 4	Cleveland 1973 881 992 8
Lipps, Pitt. 18 164 9.1 26 0	Dickerson, Roms 155 769 5.0 66 4	Raiders 1877 929 948-9
Fryer, N.E. 13 114 88 55 9	Risgins. West. 147 705 4.2 24 8	Pittsburgh 2123 736 1363-9
	Riger, Atl. 134 e82 5.1 57 6 Wilder, T.B. 162 677 3.7 37 5	Aliomi 2171 802 1367-2 Section 2192 813 1367-2
	Tyler, S.F. 112 637 5.7 40 5	Segttle 2192 833 1357 5 New England 2284 754 1530 g
key (Sima, Det. 108 584 5.4 81 4	Cincinnet! 2359 720 1439-3
ALCY	Anderson, Minn. 112 518 4.6 23 2	Manage City 2440 707 1444 7
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Meionson) 16-15-9-48; New York (on Komp-	G.Rosers, N.O. 119 491 4.1 28 2	Denver 2538 778 1740 h
purri) 5-5-15-25.	Receivers NO YDS AVG LG TD	Jets 2592 859 1733 Indiangpolis 2614 900 1714
Los Angeles 1 1 1—3	Monik, Wash. 43 457 15.3 51 4	Indiangpolis 2614 900 1714.j Son Dieso 2421 784 1917: J
Washington 2 1 2—5 Christian (1), Stevens (1), Sampson 2 (2),	J.Jones, Det. 36 263 7.3 22 2	Houston 2707 1169 1538 -
Corponier (3); MocLellon (1), Nicholis (1),	Wilder, T.B. 35 338 9.7 50 8	NEC Offerre
Ruskowski (1). Shots on goal; Los Angeles (on	Green, St.L. 34 729 21.4 78 4	Yards Rush Pass
Jensen) 8-6-4—18; Washington (on Janecyk)	Loffon, G.B. 31 845 21.5 54 2	51. Lauls 2913 1836 1877 M
114-15-34	Cosbia, Dell. 31 389 12.5 34 2	Son Francisco 2589 1061 1528-M
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Edmonton 4 1 2-7	Montgomery, Phil. 31 261 8.4 26 0 Botley, Att. 28 549 19.6 61 3	
Gretzky 2 (3), Lowe (1), Krusheinyski (2),	Tilley, St.1., 28 442 15.8 42 1	Chicago 2492 1508 984 _{-ri} Atlanta 2447 999 1448 ₋₃₁
Kurri ? (3). McCletland (1); Silk (1), Linsa- mon (2). Sheta on poof; Baston (on Mapp) 7-7-	Posters	Defroit 2397 971 1424;
7—21 : Edmonton (on Daskalekis) 13-6-11—20.	NO YDS LONG AVG	Gionts 2388 610 1778:2
	Scribner, G.B., 48 2192 59 43.8	Alignesoto 2374 1029 1345
	Honsen, N.O. 26 1127 66 43.3	New Orleans 2296 989 1387 /
Francisco Conse	Glacomarro. Atl. 27 1147 58 42.5	Tempo Boy 2238 817 1/01/5
European Soccer	Gorcio, T.B. 36 1525 66 42.4 Jeanings, Glants 40 1493 54 42.3	Philodelphia 2082 578 1504 Green Box 2084 651 1401 1

NFL's Missing That Old Brown Magic Paul McDonald, who played behind Brian Sipe in 1980, has had plenty of chances to duplicate summed up in a couple of words. New winning all those 1980 games in the closing minutes and were dubbed the National Football League's "Cardiac Kids," the Ceveland Browns might have realized that sooner or later the debt would come due. "It seems like NEE Note: Description Dispatcher Paul McDonald, who played behind being in 1980, has had plenty of chances to duplicate Sipe's come-from-behind heroics but has failed — against the Jets, New England, Kansas City, Denver and the Los Angeles Rams—to direct last-minute winning scores. But Rutigliano also admitted It seems to happen all the time.

four or fewer points. The Cleveland defense, still top-ranked in the American Football

Conference, has been unable to hold narrow fourth-quarter leads this season. And the offense has gest division in the league? been even worse in the final sec-

bold a lead in the final period. Five teams, Kansas City, Seattle, the times, including Sunday, the of-teams has been in a position to win are 1-2-3-4 in sacks this year and in the closing two minutes but has San Diego is seventh.

MAKING A POINT — Rookie Akeem Olajuwon let Danny Ainge know what was on his mind after the Celtic guard had stripped him of a rebound Tuesday night in Houston. Olajuwon had 14 points and 9 rebounds in carrying the Rockets to a 58-52 halftime lead, but Boston dominated the NBA exhibition game thereafter and won going away, 114-101.

ratic field-goal Ercking by Mail Bahr has caused problems. And the happened in 1980," tight end Ozzie Newsome said Tuesday. "It's just happening in reverse. It's happening in reverse has also broken down several times with games on the line. "That's our responsibility," said linebacker Clay Matthews. "We

Why is the AFC West the stron-

Two possible explanations for its dominance (it's the NFL's only dias their fans, Four times - including Sun- vision with five winning teams) are day's 24-20 loss to the New York statistical. The West has the AFC's lets - the defense has failed to most feared pass rush; four of its

What's more, Kansas City, Den-"In 1979 and '80, when we would ver and San Diego are 2-3-4 in win games like that, we would confewest sacks allowed (behind Mitinue to win games like that," said ami) and the Raiders are seventh. York Giant 30 six times, but scored Coach Sam Rutigliano. "Now, Along the line of scrimmage, in only once and lost, 19-7. At one we've lost games like that and we're other words, AFC West teams are point, they were stopped on four formidable.

that a bad coaching decision cost the Browns one game and that er-ratic field-goal kicking by Matt nowhere for the rest of the game.

The Browns are 1-6 this season; have the talent to shut down those home teams, who reversed the previous week's results by winning 10 What we need to do is maximize of 14 games. For the season, home · (AP) teams are 54-43.

> The Atlanta Falcons are one of the NFL's least predictable teams. They confound the NFL as much Last week, the league sent out a

press release noting that in Dan Henning's year and a half as the coach, the Falcons had scored a touchdown or a field goal 71.6 percent of the time they got inside an opponent's 20 yard line, including 13 for 17 this season. So on Sunday, the Falcons went

Henderson was a Celtic freeagent signee for the 1979-80 season. His five-year averages were 8.8 points and 20.4 minutes per game. Last season, his averages were 11.6 points and 26.8 minutes. (AP, UPI)

ART BUCHWALD

How Bush Gets His Kicks

Geraldine Ferraro, Bush told a communicate in plain English." longshoreman, when he thought he was out of earshot of the press, guy." "We tried to kick a little ass last

Saturday, in the men's club locker room, we discussed whether the remark was a

The consensus was that

for the vice pres-

George had won another one for the Gipper. "I think it helped the tick-

someone Buchwald said, "It showed that the vice president, in spite of his Ivy League background, was a person. George is too smart to get 'good old boy' at heart. The press dumped on him just because he was against a member of the weaker feeling elated about the debate.

"Everyone knows when you say you 'kicked a little ass' it means you wiped the other guy out. It's a sports expression, and only a woman would consider it a sexist slur. Someone else said, "That's the way I read it. It was good for

Getty Trust Makes 4 Cultural Grants

Las Angeles Times Service MALILBU. California — The J. Paul Getty Trust has an-nounced \$8.5 million in gifts to four Los Angeles cultural institutions and the inauguration of an international program of grants in the arts.

The Los Angeles County Museum of Art and the Museum of Contemporary Art will each receive \$3 million (over three years); the University of California, Los Angeles Museum of Cultural History has been given \$2 million (over two years); and Plaza de la Raza, a cultural center in East Los Angeles, will get \$500,000 (in one year).

Unlike the local gifts, which were made on the trust's initiative, the international grants will be given in response to formal applications.

WASHINGTON — They can George because it showed when the say what they want to about chips are down he can be as macho George Bush's style, but no one can as Richard Nixon. When you talk accuse him of lacking the common to a longshoreman, you have to speak to him in his own language. The day after his debate with If anything it proved Bush can "And he cares about the little

> "I think it showed better than anything that happened during the debate that Bush is qualified to be president of the United States. When his remarks get to Moscow, it's going to give the Kremlin some-

> thing to chew on." "Do you think Ferraro is going to make an issue of it?" "She better not. She'll lose every sports fan vote in America."

"My wife thought Bush was talk-ing about Geraldine." "That's ridiculous. Every football freak knows the expression has to do with the game and not the

personal when it comes to running

"And so is Bush's wife."

"Frankly, I'm glad that George took the high road this year. It isn't easy to campaign day after day against a tough broad."

"That's because George has a lot more experience, and he doesn't have to resort to name calling. He's smart to stay with the issues."
"He's leaned over backwards to

treat Ferraro as an equal, and she knows it. There aren't many men who would be that nice to a dame who wants his job."

"What you have to give Bush credit for is he didn't apologize for the 'kick ass' remark. He stuck to his guns and said he used it all the time, and so did his kids. A guy with less class might have said he was misquoted."

"So you don't think he'll get flak from the women for it?" "What difference does it make? He now has every male blue collar worker on his side. It doesn't hurt to resort to a common sports

phrase when you're trying to get

the Archie Bunker vote. "I hope they don't try to muzzle George now that he's hit his stride. Overnight Bush has transformed his image from that of a preppy to that of the No. 1 ass kicker in America."

'Little Drummer Girl' Explores Mideast Causes

By Nina Darnton New York Times Service

EW YORK - When the director George Roy Hill and the scriptwriter Loring Mandel first met with the British novelist John Le Carre to discuss the filming of his best-selling spy novel, "The Little Drummer Girl," they holed up together for three days in the novelist's chalet in Switzerland. When they finally emerged, Hill said, in mock despair, "Great Now we've got an eighthour film."

Le Carré then took them to Beirut to visit Palestinian refugee camps so they could get "the buzz" of the Middle East. They returned to the United States with a script still two times too long and with as Le Carré put it, an increased sense of "a solemn obligation to the material."

Beirut is only one of the locations in the novel, which moves around the globe in dizzying twists of international events and intrigue. But the multiple nationalities, the complexities of the plot, the large cast of characters and the wide range of locales in this weighty and controversial novel were only the beginning of the filmmakers' difficulties.

The main problem in attempting to remain faithful to the book was dealing with what the film-makers saw as its political balance. They strove to be evenhanded in portraying Israelis and Palestinians engaged in a violent struggle for their causes and their survival in the supercharged, highly sensitive arena of the Mid-

"We weren't making a political film," Hill said. "We have no po-litical ax to grind. We were making a suspense story that happened to have a political background. But we wanted to be true to the book, which we believe to be evenhanded. The book shows the Palestinians for the first time in a human light. Up until then, they were seen as

bloodthirsty monsters."
The film, which opens Friday in New York, stars Diane Keaton as Charlie, the innocent actress, initially pro-Palestinian, who is recruited by the Israelis to work as a double agent to ensuare Kha-lil, a Palestinian terrorist. Under the direction of Israeli agents, she joins in a "theater of the real,"



Yorgo Voyazgis and Diane Keaton in film version of "The Little Drummer Girl."

manufacturing a false love affair with Khalil's younger brother, which will lead her inexorably to Khalii.

As programmed, she falls in love with Joseph, the Israeli operative who trains her. But although the surface themes are love, intrigue and identity, they are played out in the cauldron of Middle East politics and the questions of Israel's right to exist, of the Palestinians' right to a homeland and the moral limits, if any, on nationalistic struggle. Like the book, the film does

humanize the Palestinians, and it seems likely that it will engender even more controversy than did

The novelist has continued to arouse passions by publishing some articles sympathetic to the Palestinians after the Chatila massacre in 1982. Nevertheless, he denies that this makes him anti-Israeli.

"It's almost a vulgarity to confuse a balance of compassion with a want of sympathy for Israel," he said. "If I had written the book later, after the full extent of the Israeli operation was known, I would have made it angrier. But I begin and I end, believe it or not, as a tremendous supporter of a concept of Israel.[™]

The movie does not proclaim

itself explicitly on one side or the other. A catalog of the ills suf-fered by each side would probably add up to a fairly even score. Palestinian terrorists bomb an Israeli family. They beat up and murder Dimitri, an Israeli spy caught in the Palestinian training camp. The Israelis capture, torment and kill Khalil's brother, Michel, among others.

But still, making the movie called for tremendous amounts of surgery and, in some cases, ampu-

"We had to make a selection," Mandel said. We tried to isolate those things from the book that told the story in an efficient way and make it come within the range of a two-hour film."

Two of the principal characters underwent major personality changes - Keaton's Charlie and Kurtz, the chief of Israeli counterintelligence, played by the Ger-man actor Klaus Kinski.

In the book, Charlie is a young English actress in her 20s strug-gling to get started with her career. She is fuzzily leftist, scattered, without direction, a kind of lost innocent with good intentions and some pretensions. In the film, she is an American from the Middle West, on the brink of middle age, and unsuccessful in her career. Her politics remain the same, but she has more of the selfconfidence of a mature woman. "It is true," Le Carré said, "that again with Diane. But we had to the film's psychological effect. have an actress with tremendous range and great authority. She carries practically every scene.

We now have a character who still

has a great deal to give and no-

where to give it. Her age gives her relationship to Joseph the poignancy of a last chance." The change in Charlie's character is interesting because Le Carré had specified in his original conto find a suitable English actress." Diane about the part we dis- Israeli agent.

cussed the possibility of playing it with an English accent. But then I saw the advantage of making her American — to isolate her even more from the European community. This difference, and her

presend. She has been destroyed." In the book, Kurtz, the masterspy, has many of the same doubts as Joseph, the agent Charlie loves.

estinians even if in the process he has to act against his own conscience, Joseph, who had resigned from the secret service and was brought back for this mission. Itnally withdraws from the conflict altogether, saying that he no longer knows what is right from what is wrong.

Le Carre originally objected to the casting of Kinski because "I Israeli" and not so harsh.

been boring to have on screen two characters as similar as Joseph and Kurtz. But it's one example if one was fond of Charlie in the of how a change made for dra-book one would have to start matic impact can subtly change Another is the scene in which

Charlie is recruited by the Israelis. Called the "brainwashing" scene by Hill and Mandel, it runs close Charlie's moment of decision.

Joseph, trying to pursuade her. says that he hopes that someday there will be a Palestinian state tract that Charlie be played by an living in peace next to Israel. The English actress. "We were unable camera suddenly shifts to Kurtz, camera suddenly shifts to Kurtz, who reacts by exchanging a look Hill said. "When I first spoke to of skeptical denial with another

whole ending scene more moving sizes the treachery of the Israelis gives it more impact. By the end who will say anything to bring who will say anything to bring she can no longer act, she can't Charlie into their net of retribu-LiOŋ,

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The makers of the film seem concerned about the controversy that it might set off. As it was

them by working to stop the Pal-

in the movie Kinski, who has previously played many fierce and even demonic characters. plays Kurtz as a hard-liner. He becomes a super-efficient agent with a touch of fanaticism, who resolutely brushes away all moral qualms. The effect is to make the Israelis seem like a ruthlessiy moving machine pitted against the more vulnerable Palestinians.

thought he carried too much baggage with him." He said he thinks his own Kurtz is probably "more Hill maintains it would have

to 100 pages in the book. The film reduces it to about 10 minutes. Hill had to focus and shorten

The director says this touch was added to isolate Joseph from the others, in part to anticipate the ending, in which he leaves the intelligence service disillusioned. But to the viewer the stolen glance more advanced age, makes the has an extra meaning -it empha-

The two resolve their doubts in being shot, publicity was kept to a different ways. Kurtz pushes past minimum.

didn't miss a note," said White, the second American invited to direct a play in communist China. Arthur. Miller directed his "Death of a Salesman" in China last year. Police discovered 15 milligrams of cocaine on a \$20 bill in the hotel room in West Palm Beach, Florida where David Kennedy's body was found, according to newly released documents. Investigators also found traces of cocaine and the painkiller Demerol in the todes. Kennedy, 28, the son of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, was found dead the morning of April 25 in his \$250-a-day suite. An autopsy revealed that he had died of a mixture of cocaine and two prescription drugs — Demerol and the tranquilizer Mellaril. The documents also revealed that Douglas Moschiano, an employe at the ho-

PEOPLE

Chinese Honor O'Neill

With Version of 'An Di' After the successful opening of Eugene O'Neili's "Anna Christie"

in a new Chinese adaptation in

Beijing, the American director and

Chinese cast raised a toast to the

was set in 1930s Shanghai, not the

United States, the heroine was re-

replaced by hugs to conform to

traditions of public restraint in

China. But the story of a prost-

tute's reconciliation with her father

and boyfriend was otherwise faith-

fully recreated by director George

White of the Eugene O'Neill The-

ater Center in Waterford, Connect-

icut. "By God they did it. They

playwright Tuesday on the 96th and the niversary of his birth. The scene

named "An Di" and kisses were : 3 4

tel, had told investigators that Caroline Kennedy and another woman visited the hotel about 90 minutes before Kennedy's body was discovered. He said that the two women had walked through the hotel courtyard toward Kennedy's room but that he did not know whether they had entered the room. In a statement through Edward M. Kennedy's Senate office, Caroline Kennedy denied that she had been in

Bob Hone has rediscovered his Welsh roots — odd for someone born in Eltham, England, and now as American as the usual pie But after visiting the house in Barry, South Wales, where his parents lived in 1890, Hope, 81, said: "Now I can say I'm half Welsh and half English."

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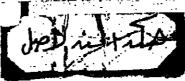
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